

In Drawing the New World Order, Should 'I' Come First, or 'We'?

By Tom Redburn International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — Invented in America, the videocassette recorder was taken over by the Japanese and made into one of the world's most popular products. But now, Japan and the rest of Asia may be about to undertake a more profound transformation of that recent American creation, President George Bush's "new world order."

Described by one U.S. official as an era in which free markets, democracy and individual freedom would serve as the basis for all mankind, the new world order was much on the minds of the more than 2,000 government officials, business leaders and academics at the World Economic Forum in Davos. It was clear, however, that not everybody has the same ideas about what it should mean, nor

about how important democracy is in the post-Cold War era.

"Laudable though democracy is," commented Noboru Takeshita, former prime minister of Japan, "we must not ignore the stark reality that some countries are so preoccupied with their rush to democracy that their

Anastoli Sobchak, mayor of St. Petersburg, catalogues Boris Yeltsin's errors. Page 2.

political systems collapse. It thus becomes more difficult to introduce market economies and their people suffer as a result."

Even blunter were the comments of Prime Minister Li Peng of China, who urged foreign business to support China's economic changes but dismissed Western concerns over human rights as irrelevant to his nation's goals.

"An order 'Made in Japan' that co-governs a third of humanity with China could pose a more fundamental challenge to Western liberalism than did Soviet communism," said Nathan Gardels, editor of the Los Angeles-based New Perspectives Quarterly.

"How can communitarian Japan, whose oft-repeated motto is 'hammer down all nails,' possibly share the same level of concern for the rights of the individuals as a culture whose mythic emblem is the Lone Ranger?" Mr. Gardels asked.

With the triumph of the West over Soviet-style communism, it is no longer so easy to overlook the differences among various forms of market economies. The question, analysts say, is whether these alternative approaches to economic advancement—many of them based on profound cultural differ-

ences—are going to lead to confrontation or collaboration.

"It is a new economic playing field: The 'I' of America or the United Kingdom versus 'Das Volk' and 'Japan Inc.," argues Lester Thurow, dean of Sloan School of Management at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a forthcoming book, "The essential difference between the two is the relative stress placed on communitarian and individualistic values as the best route to economic success."

For example, East Asia, while far from monolithic, has developed market economies that give more emphasis to conformity, self-sacrifice and egalitarianism than does the cowboy capitalism of the United States. In Europe, Germany's collaboration between banks and industry provides a similar con-

trast to the rough-and-ready British and Italian models.

"Germany is the European version of Japan," said Antonio Costa, director-general of Eurofin International in Brussels and a former top EC official. "Despite the move to a single market, crucial economic value differences remain important within Europe itself."

U.S. officials in Davos acknowledge that striking cultural and economic differences exist within capitalism, particularly between America and Asia but also with Europe. "But you should be very careful about overstating the case and suggesting conflict," a senior administration official said. "There can be valuable benefits for all of us from the various forms of market economies."

Bill Bradley, a Democratic senator from See ORDER, Page 3

Cheney Cool To Yeltsin's Cap of 2,500 Warheads

Instead, Defense Chief Favors Ceiling of 4,500 As Suggested by Bush

By Paul F. Horvitz International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States is unlikely to commit itself to President Boris N. Yeltsin's suggestion that Washington and Moscow set a ceiling of 2,500 nuclear warheads and halt patrols by missile submarines, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Sunday.

Although he did not reject Mr. Yeltsin's offers, Mr. Cheney said he favored sticking to the 4,500-warhead ceiling that President George Bush had outlined in his State of the Union speech Tuesday.

Repeating long-held U.S. nuclear doctrine, Mr. Cheney said he viewed submarines as a stabilizing force in nuclear deterrence.

His comments, in a televised interview on CNN, came one day after Mr. Bush and Mr. Yeltsin met outside Washington to discuss issues ranging from nuclear disarmament to economic aid for the former Soviet Union.

Mr. Cheney's remarks suggested that although the White House favors dramatically smaller nuclear arsenals for the former Soviet Union and the United States, Washington will proceed carefully and, to the extent possible, on its own terms.

Mr. Cheney stressed that the United States would go well beyond the recently concluded START agreement. But he added: "I prefer our

It was a familiar sequence of events but Boris Yeltsin was not Mikhail Gorbachev. Page 3.

proposal, which would take us down about 50 percent below START levels."

"There's a level there that we want to hold at," Mr. Cheney said, referring to the 4,500 figure.

He noted that either the United States nor Russia has formally ratified the START treaty, which would see a ceiling of 8,000 to 10,000 warheads for the Commonwealth of Independent States and the United States by the late 1990s.

Timetables for dismantling nuclear arsenals will be accelerated beyond those in START, Mr. Cheney said, adding that it would still take eight to 10 years of expert labor to cut the arsenals of the Commonwealth and the United States in half.

At the lower levels he envisions, Mr. Cheney said that "platforms," or launchers, will become important to count, in addition to warheads.

"It's important, I think, to preserve an adequate level in terms of the number of submarines we have," Mr. Cheney said. "I think that's stabilizing, not destabilizing."

Under START, the United States would be left with about 3,400 submarine-launched strategic missiles and the former Soviet republics with about 1,600. Mr. Yeltsin recently offered to halt patrols by missile submarines altogether if the United States followed suit. Moscow has long sought to blunt the U.S. edge in submarine capability.

Under Mr. Bush's proposal, the United States will respond in kind if Moscow eliminates its force of land-based multiple-warhead missiles—the so-called MIRVs.

On Sunday, Mr. Cheney said there would be reductions in MIRVs, which are considered

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Mitterrand Assailed Over Habash Visit

PLO Leader's Aborted Stay in Paris Highlights Disarray in Government

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

PARIS — While French authorities sought to blame a Palestinian leader's aborted stay in Paris on bureaucratic misjudgment, the episode has unleashed a thunderous criticism that President François Mitterrand, after nearly 11 years in office, no longer has a competent policy-making team.

Georges Habash, 66, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, had been held under police guard at a Paris hospital where he was receiving medical treatment.

But his doctors said that he was too sick to be questioned. He was then returned by plane to Tunis on Saturday, after French authorities said that because there were no national or international warrants against him, they had no grounds to detain him.

To Tunis, Mr. Habash was greeted by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Habash walked off the plane using a cane and was supported by two people, PLO officials said. An official in Mr. Habash's group, Abu Ahmed Foad, said Mr. Habash's condition was "not at all worrying."

As new questions emerged about the circumstances surrounding Mr. Habash's sudden arrival in Paris on Wednesday and his controversial departure, French politicians and foreign diplomats said Sunday that no matter how it had come about, the blunder had highlighted disarray in French policy-making.

Mr. Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas have denied any advance knowledge of Mr. Habash's trip. But the French press treated their apparent lack of control over their top aides as an offense almost worse than the maintenance of secret contacts with a leading international terrorist.

There was no credible official explanation of government officials' reasoning in having extended Mr. Habash safe-conduct to visit France for medical treatment.

French leaders stuck to their account, in which aides to cabinet ministers made elaborate arrangements for the visit for humanitarian reasons.

"Are they crazy?" Mr. Mitterrand reportedly said when he learned of the decision, which had disastrous political potential.

That reaction fits with his assertion that he and Mr. Dumas, with whom he is close, were kept in ignorance about the visit until Mr. Habash's presence was reported by news organizations Wednesday night. But commentators in Paris are skeptical about the suggestion

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that such experienced aides would have kept their superiors in the dark about such a sensitive step.

Five officials have been forced to resign, but opposition leaders are saying that they were made scapegoats for Mr. Dumas. Even leaders in Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party are suggesting that the blunder might offer an occasion to replace Prime Minister Edith Cresson's government, which is already so unpopular that it threatens Socialist candidates' chances in regional elections next month.

The most plausible explanation for the decision to welcome Mr. Habash is that the French officials were seeking to help Mr. Arafat, who has recently managed to ally Mr. Habash's opposition to the Middle East peace talks.

Putting forth this version unofficially, Jean Daniel, the Socialist editor of the weekly Nouvel Observateur, said on French radio that France was hoping to find a role, via the PLO, in the U.S.-led peace talks.

For that reason, Mr. Daniel said, France could justify offering medical treatment to Mr. Habash despite his terrorist past. But, he contended, the government needs to defend this policy in order to avoid the impression that France is a

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Israeli police on Sunday escorting four West Bank Palestinians past Jerusalem's Old City walls to a van. The reason for the detentions was not known.

Israel Makes It Easier to Fire on Palestinians

By Jackson Diehl Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Army has expanded the ability of soldiers to fire on Palestinians in the occupied territories, telling troops they may shoot to kill any Arab who is seen carrying arms, officials said Sunday.

The new orders, part of a general hardening of the army's tactics in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, come in response to a series of ambushes in recent months in which Palestinians have opened fire on Israeli cars.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government has come under pressure from Jewish settlers demanding that the army take drastic steps to stop the attacks.

In a statement, the military said: "The

orders regarding the opening of fire were clarified and broadened to enable Israeli soldiers to properly react in cases of danger to life." He said the new orders had been approved by the army's advocate-general as well as the state prosecutor.

The statement did not specify how the orders had been changed. But officials said that soldiers who encountered Palestinians carrying guns, knives or other deadly weapons had been told that they could immediately open fire.

Until now, soldiers in such situations have been instructed to order the suspects to halt. If the suspects do not halt, soldiers have been told to fire into the air. If that measure fails, they have been instructed to fire at the suspects' legs.

Military sources said the new orders would not change the way regular army units handle Palestinians who demonstrate or throw stones. But officials said the ongoing Arab intifada, or uprising, was shifting away from stone-throwing to armed ambushes and stabbings.

"This is a response to the new kind of violence we are encountering," an official said. "Soldiers are now dealing with people who are armed."

Some 350 Palestinians have already been shot and killed by the army and settlers since the intifada began in December 1987. Several hundred Palestinians have also been slain by Arab militants after being accused of having collaborated with Israeli security forces.

Rules governing when soldiers may open fire and what kind of ammunition they may use are nominally strict.

Nevertheless, human rights groups maintain, many Palestinians have died as soldiers have opened fire on stone-throwers, while others have been killed at close range by special undercover commando squads.

Four Israelis, including three settlers, have been killed in ambushes along roads in the West Bank and Gaza since last October, and a number have been wounded.

Army commanders say the attacks have been carried out by small groups of Palestinian militants who oppose Arab-Israeli peace negotiations and hope to disrupt them.

Gadhafi Calls for Compromise

Libya Leader Cites 'Positive Response' on Bomb Suspects

By Caryle Murphy Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI — Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, asserting that Libya is a "scapegoat" in the Lockerbie bomb attack on a Pan American World Airways jetliner, said his government had responded positively to a United Nations demand for Libyan cooperation in the investigation and the "ball is now in their court."

At the same time, the Libyan leader said in an interview he believed that a "compromise" could be reached to avert threatened United Nations sanctions against his country, and be called on the United States to reopen its embassy in Tripoli, asserting that indirect contacts between the two governments had so far been fruitless.

During an interview on Satur-

day, in a tent in the countryside about 300 kilometers (180 miles) from Tripoli, the capital, Colonel Gadhafi alternated between defiance and an apparent desire to appease the United States.

He lavished praise on President George Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, whom he said had won his "respect" because they did not attack him personally and "seem to be serious" about seeking peace in the Middle East.

Colonel Gadhafi was relaxed and gregarious during the interview, interrupted once while he performed his evening prayers.

But he also appeared weary and drained, reflecting the anxiety he reportedly feels as he faces a choice between delivering two reputed Libyan intelligence agents to stand

trial in a U.S. or Scottish court for the destruction of the airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland—as the United States and Britain have demanded—or risking threatened UN sanctions and possible U.S. military intervention if he refuses.

"What has Libya done to be put in such a corner?" asked Colonel Gadhafi. "I don't think the problem is difficult," he added. "We must reach a compromise."

Colonel Gadhafi called the UN resolution "very clear."

"It wanted Libya to cooperate with regard to the judicial aspect of the problem," he said. "Libya has no problem with that and has already positively responded to it."

He added that he did not have "any particular proposal" for a See LIBYA, Page 5

Kiosk

Serbs Accept UN Peace Plan

BELGRADE (AP) — The divided Serbian camp on Sunday agreed to accept a UN peace plan after a marathon meeting and in the absence of Milan Babic, a key Serbian leader from Croatia, who had staunchly opposed it, the Belgrade-based Tanjug press agency reported.

It said the agreement, which paves the way for as many as 10,000 peacekeeping troops to be deployed in Croatia, was reached after 40 hours of heated debates over the weekend. Mr. Babic later denounced the agreement.

General News

A new book cites French and Saudi deals with Abu Nidal. Page 5.

Business/Finance

Switzerland's president is pessimistic about the EC-EFTA trade deal. Page 7.

Crossword Page 11.



STUNNING — Jaime Oncins celebrating the victory that carried Brazil over Germany in Davis Cup tennis play Sunday. Page 13.

A Clash on UN Peacekeepers?

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Diplomats say that France appears to be heading for a clash with the United States over the command of UN peacekeeping forces after Paris's proposal that senior military officers from the five permanent Security Council members have a say in running such operations.

The proposal, first outlined by President François Mitterrand in his speech to the Security Council summit meeting on Friday, will complicate the task that participants have set for themselves of strengthening the UN's peace-keep-

ing role in the post-Cold War era, diplomats here say.

In his speech, Mr. Mitterrand said that France was ready to make 1,000 troops available to the Security Council within 40 hours for peacekeeping duties and to add 1,000 within a week.

But Mr. Mitterrand stipulated that the Security Council must activate a moribund body called the Military Staff Committee, which is provided for in the UN Charter.

The committee consists of the military chiefs of staff of Britain, the United States, France, China and Russia, or their representatives.

The Military Staff Committee is supposed to "advise and assist" the Security Council on military mat-

ters and to offer "strategic direction" to forces placed under its command.

But East-West rivalries prevented it from playing any role during the Cold War, and more recently the United States strongly opposed giving it a say in the management of the effort to enforce Security Council resolutions in the Gulf, fearing that this would complicate command decisions.

French and other officials say that the troops France is offering would be provided under the so-far unused provisions of Article 43 of the UN Charter, which calls on members to lead forces under "spe-

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Living Without the Enemy, America Loses Focus

By Joel Brinkley New York Times Service

Like many Americans of his generation, John Driscoll, 42, holds many memories of the Cold War, particularly the fear that came with the air-raid drills at school, when he and the other students crawled under their desks, practicing for the day the Soviet hydrogen bombs would fall.

"It seems surreal now," he recalled recently, a short time after the Soviet Union formally announced its demise. "Every summer, when I heard heat lightning over the

city and the sky would light up, I was convinced it was all over. My whole childhood was built on the notion that the Soviets were the real threat."

First in a series

Today, Mr. Driscoll is a teacher of economics and government at a high school near Washington. Working with Junior Achievement, he is helping to coordinate food shipments to Moscow, the capital of the empire that terrified him as a child. And on a recent

visit to Moscow, he said, he found that "these folks have absolutely no confidence in themselves."

Across the country, planners, academics, government officials and other Americans are reassessing their view not just of the former Soviet Union but of America as well—trying to understand how the political and military rivalry with the Soviet Union altered Americans' lives over the last 45 years, what false assumptions it engendered and how the United States should change now that the Cold War is over.

"We're confused," said Robert Jay Lifton, a psychiatrist who is director of the Center on Violence and Human Survival at John Jay College of the City University of New York.

"People no longer know how to view the world or how to understand our own national problems, which have to some degree been obscured by the Cold War."

The rivalry between Moscow and Washington so dominated the world's diplomacy, commerce and culture that it is no wonder See MEMORIES, Page 5

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St. Petersburg Mayor Catalogues Yeltsin's Errors

Anatoli A. Sobchak, the mayor of St. Petersburg and a leading advocate of democracy and economic change in Russia, is considered a rival to President Boris N. Yeltsin. He spoke with Tom Redburn of the International Herald Tribune at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.

Q. Last August, Mr. Yeltsin in Moscow and you in St. Petersburg stood up to the tanks and, together, finally helped bring down the Communist system. Why have you now become one of the major critics of the Yeltsin government?
A. This is quite natural in the democratic society. As long as my views coincide with the views of others, I support them. As soon as they diverge, I start to criticize them. I am just as much in favor of democratic and economic reform as Yeltsin. But I criticize the methods he is using. We have a chance to build a new society quickly. The saddest thing is that we are missing the opportunity today.
Q. Specifically, what kind of mistakes do you think are being committed?
A. The main mistake has been that the government has not pursued a true land reform. They should have dropped every-

thing else and focused on giving the land to anybody who is prepared to use it. Secondly, the economic policy has led to the situation where more than 90 percent of the population has become poorer. In introducing reforms, Yeltsin's government

MONDAY Q&A

did not take account of the real living situation. Today in Russia the overwhelming problem is an acute shortage of food. Only that can lead to a real social uprising. The danger is that we could end up with either the Reds, from the former Communist regime, or the Browns, representing a form of national socialism or fascism, coming to power.
Q. How can that be prevented?
A. Only a very precise economic policy can prevent that outcome. We do not have a market, but still have state monopolies in control. We need a transitional period, perhaps two to three years, in which we can resume the previous economic links among enterprises. We can then develop private entrepreneurship from below.
Q. What role do you see for the military in the former Soviet Union?
A. The government is making a mistake

in letting military commanders decide who they will swear an oath to, which republic they will serve. That risks strengthening the role of the army, and we must be careful not to give the army political functions. There is no common sense in this policy. It is very shortsighted.
Q. Do you think Mr. Yeltsin has gathered too much power for himself?
A. It is quite natural to want to strengthen centralized power in the state given the current economic crisis. But Yeltsin's mistake is that he dissolved the elected parliament without replacing it quickly. As a result, we have no real multiparty system. Within the parliament there were very many brilliant people. They developed a lot of ideas that have led to our democracy. After he ruined this group, Yeltsin lost the possibility of support for the democratic forces. Now he can only receive the report of the apparatchiks. That leads to absolute power. I don't think there is any longer a strong political organization that will support Yeltsin.

Q. There is a lot of talk among Western businessmen about the amount of corruption in the former Soviet Union, including in your own administration of St. Petersburg. How do you reply to those who say the only way to get business done is to bribe someone in power?
A. Corruption exists in our country, but I do not think that it is always necessary to bribe someone to start a business. I am trying one way to struggle against corruption. Until now, when one was considering the sale of real estate or the process of starting new projects, there were a number of organizations each of which had the ability to veto the project. The businessman had to go from one to another. This is not right. I issued a decree that all the representatives of those organizations would have to gather together to discuss the problems of a project. All the arguments would have to be argued openly. This should help eliminate the opportunity to bribe officials individually. Now we register new enterprises in two or three days.
Q. Do you plan to stay mayor of St. Petersburg?
A. I was elected for five years. It is only my first year. Both the right and left wings struggle against me and ask for my resignation. But I have chosen my destiny. I will stay as mayor until I have the possibility to fulfill my ideas. But, of course, I am a professor of law at the university. I have no problem returning to that position.

Ex-Soviets Cut Iran Arms Sales, Officer Says

By R. Jeffrey Smith and Michael Greter
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The chief of the armed forces of the new Commonwealth of Independent States has said that steps are being taken to reduce arms exports to Iran and to ensure that military equipment does not leak to extremist states. Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, who became the Commonwealth's senior military officer in August, said in New York that the actions were being taken after foreign ministers from three nations had raised questions about such sales within the last month.

"Some measures are being undertaken now to reduce the number of such questions," he said. Marshal Shaposhnikov, speaking at the Russian mission to the United Nations at the end of the week, declined to explain the new export curbs in detail, calling the issue "very delicate." He also declined to confirm Western reports that Iran is buying fighter aircraft and tanks from the former Soviet Union under contracts signed before and after the Commonwealth's creation.

But he said that he believed "arms should not get into the hands of such extremist states" and that he shared the concerns of the West about trading with Iran. "Some other countries could be added" to the list of troublesome buyers of Soviet arms, he added, and these will also be affected by the new policy. He did not elaborate.

Marshal Shaposhnikov made his comments at a time when the former Soviet military is experiencing economic and political strains. The defense chief acknowledged his concerns about weapons exports and potential splits in the military. But he also voiced a word of caution when asked about outside help for the military, saying, "We shouldn't be regarded as just a patient. We are quite a powerful country."

Marshal Shaposhnikov warmly endorsed future U.S.-Russian collaboration on an anti-missile defense system that might be deployed on land and in space. The statement on missile defenses appeared to represent a major policy shift by military officials in Moscow, who had long opposed Washington's pursuit of such a program as an effort to gain military advantage.

Marshal Shaposhnikov said that in view of "the new level of trust and confidence" between the two countries and the fact that roughly 10 nations were gaining the capability to acquire and deliver nuclear weapons, he supported Russian-American scientific collaboration to control space, "so no unauthorized employment of such weapons can be undertaken by any third country."

WORLD BRIEFS

Armenia May Go to UN Over Enclave

DAVOS, Switzerland (Reuters) — President Levon A. Ter-Petrosyan of Armenia said Sunday that he might ask the United Nations to send peacekeeping troops to Nagorno-Karabakh, the disputed enclave in Azerbaijan.

But he said at the World Economic Forum here that he hoped the Commonwealth of Independent States, in which both Armenia and Azerbaijan are members, would agree to send a peace force to the predominantly Armenian enclave. "If the situation gets worse and the population of Nagorno-Karabakh are threatened by an Azerbaijani army, then we would ask the United Nations to send a force," Mr. Ter-Petrosyan said. "This may have been an internal issue when we were all part of the Soviet Union, but now that we are independent it is an international one."

Likely Haughey Successor Emerges

DUBLIN (Reuters) — A former cabinet minister, Albert Reynolds, looked set on Sunday to become Ireland's next prime minister in elections Thursday after his main rival decided not to run for the post, party colleagues said.

Charles J. Haughey, who has dominated Irish politics for a decade, agreed to step down last week after accusations that he knew about the wiretapping of two Dublin journalists in 1982. Mr. Reynolds was dismissed by Mr. Haughey in November after leading an abortive party mutiny. Bertie Ahern, who replaced Mr. Reynolds as finance minister, decided to drop out of the race.

Labor Assails 'Dirty' Tory Campaign

LONDON (Reuters) — The opposition Labor Party on Sunday assailed reports that its leaders had close contacts with the Kremlin during the early 1980s, calling them a smear tactic. The party said that Britain was facing its dirtiest election campaign this century. In a front-page story, the Sunday Times said it had found diplomatic cables in Communist Party files in Moscow detailing repeated contacts between Labor leaders and Soviet diplomats from 1979 to 1983. The party's leader, Neil Kinnock, was quoted as telling Soviet leaders that he wanted a "concrete dialogue" with them, criticizing the governing Conservative Party for deploying U.S. cruise missiles and saying that Britons were prepared to resist the government.

"It is now plain that faced with electoral defeat, Mr. Major has given the go-ahead for the dirtiest Conservative election campaign of the century," Labor's foreign affairs spokesman, Gerald Kaufman, said Sunday, referring to Prime Minister John Major. The general election, which must be held before July, is expected to be the closest in 13 years.

More Czech Tanks Put Aboard a Ship

WARSAW (Reuters) — Twelve Czechoslovak-made T-72 tanks believed bound for Syria have been loaded onto a ship in Poland's Baltic port of Szczecin, the PAF press agency reported.

Tons of ammunition and spare parts also were loaded onto the vessel, the Danish-registered Nadia J, according to the agency. The ship was "ostensibly bound for Syria," it added. But PAF quoted the ship's captain late Saturday as saying he had not yet been informed of his final destination.

The German Navy on Wednesday intercepted 16 T-72 tanks from Czechoslovak Army stocks aboard a German-registered freighter in the Mediterranean. Bonn said that the shipment violated German export laws. Syria protested to Germany on Saturday over the seizure aboard the freighter Godewind, which had stopped in Hamburg after setting out from Szczecin.

Correction

An article in the Jan. 27 editions described allegations that an American company, Terex Corp., had built mobile missile launchers for Iraq in a plant it owned in Scotland. The article attributed two incriminating statements to Randolph W. Lenz, chairman of Terex. Both attributions were secondhand. When the article was being prepared, a call to Mr. Lenz for his response was referred to a company vice president, who denied that Mr. Lenz had made the statements. The article should have noted this.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Policemen and soldiers in Phnom Penh, taking advantage of nightly curfews from which foreigners are exempt, are holding up tourists and other foreigners for money and cigarettes, according to the recent accounts of journalists, travelers and non-Cambodian residents in the capital. (AFP)

The airport in Savannah, Georgia, has received federal permission to charge a \$3 "passenger facility charge," which makes it the first of about 200 U.S. airports expected to levy the head tax by the end of 1993. The fee may be collected from every departing passenger, including those changing planes. (WP)

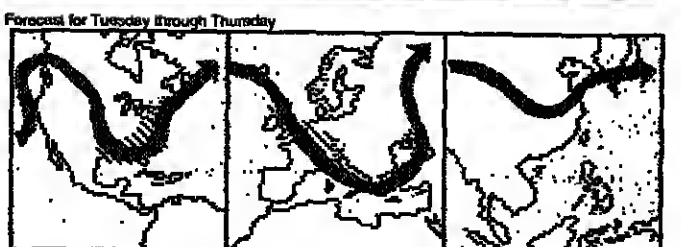
This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

- MONDAY: Mozambique, South Korea, Taiwan.
- TUESDAY: Angola, Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan.
- WEDNESDAY: China, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, San Marino, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Tanzania.
- THURSDAY: China, Hong Kong, Macao, New Zealand, Taiwan.
- FRIDAY: Grenada.
- SATURDAY: Iraq, Nepal.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather



Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday

North America: Rain will break out at midweek from southern Scandinavia and move via the Alps Tuesday and Wednesday. Snow and rain will fall in the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the mountains of the Alps. Heavy rain will fall in the mountains of the Alps. Heavy rain will fall in the mountains of the Alps.

Europe: Unsettled weather will hit Europe Tuesday and Wednesday. Heavy rain will fall in the mountains of the Alps. Heavy rain will fall in the mountains of the Alps.

Asia: Japan will be cold and mainly dry through Sunday. Cold fronts will hit southern Japan Monday and perhaps Tuesday. Snow is possible in Seoul to begin next week. Sunday will be dry in Hong Kong. Frequent sun- shine will warm Singapore, Manila and Bangkok.

Country	Today	Tomorrow	Country	Today	Tomorrow
Algeria	14/27 8/43 c	14/27 7/24 c	Bangkok	30/36 24/73 c	30/36 24/73 c
Amsterdam	7/44 2/25 c	11/43 5/26 c	Beijing	4/23 -4/23 c	17/42 8/43 c
Ankara	11/22 3/27 c	11/22 4/28 c	Bombay	25/32 18/31 c	25/32 18/31 c
Athens	11/22 3/27 c	11/22 4/28 c	Buenos Aires	18/24 12/35 c	18/24 12/35 c
Bahamas	12/25 8/41 c	12/25 8/41 c	Calcutta	26/32 18/31 c	26/32 18/31 c
Bangkok	2/25 -2/25 c	1/24 -2/25 c	Caracas	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Beijing	4/23 -4/23 c	1/24 -1/24 c	Cebu	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Berlin	7/44 1/24 c	8/43 1/24 c	Colon	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Bombay	2/25 -2/25 c	1/24 -1/24 c	Dakar	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Buenos Aires	18/24 12/35 c	18/24 12/35 c	Damascus	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c
Calcutta	26/32 18/31 c	26/32 18/31 c	Dar es Salaam	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Caracas	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	Delhi	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Cebu	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	Dhaka	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Colon	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	Hankou	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Dakar	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	Hong Kong	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Damascus	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c	Houston	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c
Dar es Salaam	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	London	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c
Delhi	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	Los Angeles	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c
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Hankou	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	Medan	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Hong Kong	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	Mexico City	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c
Houston	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c	Montevideo	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
London	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c	Nairobi	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Los Angeles	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c	Rangoon	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Manila	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	San Francisco	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c
Medan	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	Santiago	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c
Mexico City	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c	Sao Paulo	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Montevideo	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	Seoul	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Nairobi	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	Singapore	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
Rangoon	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c	Taipei	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c
San Francisco	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c	Tokyo	8/43 2/25 c	7/44 1/24 c
Santiago	17/42 8/43 c	17/42 8/43 c			
Sao Paulo	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c			
Seoul	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c			
Singapore	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c			
Taipei	27/32 18/31 c	27/32 18/31 c			
Tokyo	8/43 2/25 c	7/44 1/24 c			

Death Toll at 147 In Turk Avalanches

ANKARA — Rescuers found 32 more bodies on Sunday in Kurdish mountain villages hit by avalanches in southeastern Turkey, and about 150 people were still missing.

Officials said 26 civilians were found dead in the village of Gormez, 15 kilometers (9 miles) southwest of Sirnak, and the bodies of five policemen were found in the village of Tuncelinar, in the neighboring province of Siirt.

A road worker was killed on Sunday when an avalanche struck a road near Gecitli, in Hakkari Province.

The latest fatalities raised the death toll to 147 in a series of avalanches in southeastern Turkey since Saturday.

The deputy governor of Sirnak, Nurettin Guven, said that about 150 of the 258 residents of Gormez were missing. About 80 of them were out in the village when a wall of snow crushed at least five of its 40 homes.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel cut short talks with world leaders in Switzerland, his first trip abroad in 12 years, because of the disaster.

On Saturday, 101 paramilitary policemen were killed by avalanches, including 71 whose posts at Gormez and Tuncelinar were hit. The paramilitary force is in the region to fight Kurdish separatist guerrillas.

Eleven civilians were reported killed in the villages of Alikemer, about 25 kilometers east of Sirnak; Dohusalkim, near the town of Pravi; and Halezze, near the town of Sirvan.

Two other policemen died on Saturday at their post near Utdere, close to the Iraqi border.

One villager was killed at Ortaklar, southwest of Semdinli in the far east of Turkey, and Turkish television said two others were missing and presumed dead. One person was rescued there and 15 were found alive at Yuksekova in the same region.

More snow was forecast for the region on Monday. An official in Sirnak said the daytime temperature was minus 2 degrees centigrade (28 degrees Fahrenheit) but had dropped to minus 15 centigrade on Saturday night.

Egypt-Belarus Ties Pledged
CAIRO — Egypt and the newly independent republic of Belarus have agreed to establish diplomatic ties, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Sunday.



Mr. Cavaco Silva escorting the newly arrived Mr. Li past an honor guard on Sunday in Lisbon.

Li Peng Visits Portugal to Discuss China's Takeover of Macao in '99

LISBON — Prime Minister Li Peng of China arrived Sunday for talks expected to focus on the return of the Portuguese territory of Macao to Chinese control in 1999, two years after Britain hands over Hong Kong to Beijing.

Mr. Li arrived from New York, where he rethuffed President George Bush when the president pressed him on human rights issues in the highest-level U.S.-China meeting since Beijing's 1989 crackdown on protesters.

According to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Bush told Mr. Li that "the record of the Chinese government on human rights is insufficient."

Mr. Baker said Mr. Li essentially repeated the comments he made during Friday's special UN Security Council meeting, when he said that China "is opposed to interference in the internal affairs of other countries, using the human rights issue as an excuse." Mr. Li insisted that China "values human rights."

That is not acceptable under our standards," Mr. Baker said.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Li met for about 20 minutes at the United Nations after they participated in the first summit meeting of the 15 members of the Security Council.

Mr. Bush's decision to meet the Chinese leader despite criticism from U.S. politicians and human rights groups as he embarks on his re-election campaign reflects, observers said, his oft-stated belief that the best way to influence China is through involvement, not isolation.

A Portuguese official said here that Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, who met Mr. Li at the airport, would bring up the sensitive issue of China's human rights record. But he said Macao would be on top of the agenda.

He said that "our position may be low profile" on human rights "but that does not mean things are not said or done." Portugal holds the rotating presidency of the European Community.

A group of 30 protesters on Mr. Li's route to central Lisbon waved banners recalling the 1989 crackdown.

Mr. Li was an architect of that crackdown but observers said that his tour, which has already covered Italy, Switzerland and the United States and will include Spain, shows growing Western acceptance after a long isolation.

Macao, a 6-square-mile (15-square-kilometer) territory that earns half its government revenue from gambling concessions, has been run by Portugal since 1557.

Chinese firms are taking part in a project to build the territory's first international airport. Contracts were signed last month and the project should be completed by 1995.

Macao's governor, Rocha Vieira, who meets Mr. Li here Tuesday, said the population of the territory sees the visit as a promising sign for their future.

Miyazawa Associate Is Indicted

Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Fumio Abe, a party faction chief who led the maneuvering among ruling Liberal Democrats that put Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa into office, has been indicted on a charge of accepting \$640,000 in bribes.

The indictment on Saturday, which bolstered suspicions about other members of the governing party, promised to cause more trouble for the prime minister, who has faced constant attacks since Mr. Abe, the 69-year-old secretary-general of his faction, was arrested Jan. 13. Leaders of all five opposition parties immediately demanded parliamentary investigations into the still unfolding scandal.

In the indictment, prosecutors accused Mr. Abe of accepting the bribes between August 1989 and January 1990 in return for supplying Kyowa Corp. with information about government plans for the construction of roads near a resort complex under development by Kyowa, recommending the company for government-financed loans and helping it seek a role in the construction of a domed sports stadium in Hokkaido.

Mr. Abe, whose Hakodate constituency is located near the planned resort, was serving as minister in charge of the Hokkaido-Okinawa Development Agency in the cabinet of former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu when the alleged bribery took place, prosecutors said. They said that Mr. Abe admitted receiving funds from Kyowa but denied the bribery charge.

Although Mr. Abe resigned both his post as secretary-general of Mr. Miyazawa's faction and his membership in the Liberal Democratic Party after he was arrested, he has refused to give up his seat in Parliament. All five opposition parties have threatened to submit a resolution demanding his resignation.

30 Injured in Tokyo Earthquake

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — After the strongest earthquake in six years shook buildings and jolted residents awake Sunday morning, police in Tokyo reported that only about 30 people had been injured and that the metropolitan area had suffered only minor damage.

Tokyo residents seemed more concerned Sunday with digging out from another blast of nature, a storm that dumped nearly 18 centimeters (7 inches) of snow Friday night and Saturday, clogging roads, disrupting trains and air traffic and cutting off electricity briefly to 140,000 homes.

The Japan Central Meteorological Agency said the earthquake, which struck at 4:04 A.M. Sunday, measured 5.7 on the Richter scale and 5 on a scale of 1 to 7 that is used in Japan to measure damage caused by quakes. The agency said the quake's epicenter was deep under Tokyo Bay.

Throughout the city, residents were awakened when their homes shook, causing pictures, books and other objects to fly off shelves and table tops. Statistics showed that it was the worst quake in six years, but many residents said it was one of the worst they had experienced in 30 years.

All areas of Japan are susceptible to earthquakes, and building codes require materials and construction techniques to minimize damage. Residents and schoolchildren also go through periodic drills, mindful of the earthquake disaster of 1923, in which 100,000 people died, mostly in fires.

Many homes and buildings are equipped with automatic devices that shut off the gas during an earthquake to avoid fires. The Fire Department reported Sunday that such devices had done their job throughout the city.

The Fire Department found that nearly a quarter of Tokyo residents sped to their front doors and opened them to provide a possible escape route, which is a routine precaution.

ROME — President Francesco Cossiga on Sunday dissolved the parliament five months early, setting April 5 as the date for new elections. He said Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti's coalition would continue to govern until a new government could be formed.

Cossiga Dissolves Italy's Parliament, Calls April Elections, 5 Months Early

The Associated Press

POLITICAL observers have seen a crucial need for change to keep Italy competitive with the rest of the EC. Work on changes has languished because legislators have been concentrating on election plans.

Among problems facing the next parliament: curbing organized crime, changing the electoral system and streamlining the bureaucracy.

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Switzerland/Franc	FF 12,000	FF 12,000	FF 4,000
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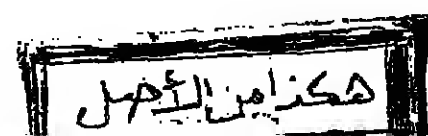
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Herald Tribune



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Democrats Attack Bush Budget Plan

President Takes a Lashing as Foes Cite 'Gimmicks' and 'Political Ploys'

WASHINGTON—Democratic leaders hammered President George Bush during the weekend for offering "gimmicks" in his proposed federal budget—and they were even joined by a member of the Bush cabinet.

"This budget is filled with gimmicks," said George J. Mitchell of Maine, the Senate Democratic leader, on Sunday in a televised interview. He was repeating a phrase that some Democratic presidential aspirants have used recently as they campaigned for the Feb. 18 New Hampshire primary.

Mr. Mitchell said that congressional Democrats might produce an economic growth package before the March 20 deadline set in a challenge to Congress by Mr. Bush, but he derided that deadline as "a political ploy."

Mr. Mitchell refused to commit the Senate to a legislative package by March 20, but said that Congress would act speedily.

Jack F. Kemp, Mr. Bush's secretary of housing and urban development, had also characterized as "gimmicks" some of the tax credits and relaxed tax-withholding rules offered Tuesday by the president.

Mr. Kemp made his remarks Saturday, in a broadcast interview, but quickly amended them afterward,

staying in a prepared statement: "My choice of the word gimmick to describe the changes in the tax withholding tables was less than artful."

But that did not end the matter. In a nationally televised interview on Sunday, James Carville, a senior adviser to Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, a Democratic candidate for president, pointedly referred to Mr. Kemp's comment.

Mr. Mitchell specifically attacked what he said was a White House proposal to shift an important accounting method, allowing the government to count revenues as cash in hand when the money was expected only in future years.

The change would make the federal budget deficit appear smaller, he contended.

Democrats are expected to pass some sort of tax cut for the middle class, even though many respected economists have warned that such a cut will do little to stimulate the economy.

Mr. Mitchell said Sunday that the cut was only left after policies of the Reagan administration hurt the middle class during the 1980s. He also said that a tax cut would help spark economic recovery.

Several national opinion polls indicated that Mr. Bush's State of the Union address last week did not receive the reviews from the public that the White House had hoped to see.

The president's overall approval rating remained under 50 percent.

Mr. Bush plans a number of trips around the country in the coming two weeks to drum up support for his economic recovery plan, and he will continue to lobby Congress assiduously.

Mr. Mitchell indicated Sunday that Democratic leaders would not let up in their attacks on the White House. He said that the president had made a "serious mistake" when he met last week in New York with the Chinese prime minister, Li Peng, despite criticism of China's human rights record.

Mr. Mitchell also defended suggestions in Congress and among Democratic presidential candidates that the military budget be cut by \$100 billion over the next five years, twice the reduction recommended by Mr. Bush last week.

The Senate leader called the president's growth plan "almost entirely a short-term fix," and termed "excessive" funding reductions that Mr. Bush recommended for the Medicare and Medicaid health insurance programs.

Mr. Mitchell also said he thought that the presidential campaign of Governor Clinton had suffered recently from allegations of marital infidelity but that the news media was guilty of "excess" in reporting the story.

That theme was drawn home by Mr. Carville, who on Sunday accused unidentified Republican officials of having masterminded an effort to discredit Mr. Clinton's candidacy.

"My advice to network journalism is to stay out of tabloid journalism," Mr. Carville said in a CBS News interview.

"As long as the press lets themselves fall prey to Republican money and tabloid journalism, this kind of garbage is going to keep going," he said. —PAUL F. HORVITZ

Yeltsin in Washington: Summit Scenario, Minus the Fanfare

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The president from Moscow went to Camp David. He talked to President George Bush about arms control, economic change and world peace. He received high-powered members of Congress at his embassy. He roared through town in his Zil limousine surrounded by security agents in fur hats. He pressed the flesh on a Washington street corner.

It was a familiar, almost predictable sequence of events. But this was Boris N. Yeltsin, not Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and if it was East-West summitry, then it was in miniature.

In former days, thousands thronged downtown Washington at lunchtime to see Mr. Gorbachev, who made unannounced street-corner stops for his political trademark on two visits here. On Saturday, about 20 people had died on a windy corner near the spot where Mr. Yeltsin's helicopter was to land, most of them caught up by the roadblock with little idea of who was arriving.

And it all took place in about six hours instead of two or three days, a speed more appropriate for two of Mr. Bush's golf rounds than for a Russian leader's visit, as Mr. Yeltsin hurried through his hastily arranged and even more hastily executed visit to the capital on Saturday.

There was a formal paper to sign, the "Camp David Declaration," in which Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Bush promised that their nations would stop being "potential adversaries" and become friends. There was a sense that this was a significant moment in the two countries' new relationship.

But there were no long receiving lines and glittery state dinners at the White House. The Marine Corps Band was not there to play "Ruffles and Flourishes." There was no red carpet or color guard.



Mr. Bush giving a 61st birthday gift to Mr. Yeltsin at Camp David as the U.S. ambassador to Russia, Robert S. Strauss, looked on.

All that will be saved for the "real" Bush-Yeltsin summit meeting to be held here in the spring. Saturday's quick trip seemed intended by both sides to have Mr. Yeltsin touch all of Mr. Gorbachev's bases and let the world know that the new Russian president was taking over all of the former Soviet president's roles, including the up-close-and-personal relationship with Mr. Bush.

"Gorbachev went to Camp David, so Yeltsin's going to Camp David," a White House aide had said Friday. "Gorbachev met with the congressional leadership, so Yeltsin's going to do that. We want to make sure that we know he knows we're taking him seriously."

In his autobiography, "Against the Grain," Mr. Yeltsin writes of his childhood in rural Russia:

"We lived in near poverty, in a small house, with one cow. We did have a horse, but when it died, we were left without an animal to plow the plot."

In 1925, the cow died, too.

Fifty-seven years later, Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, Russia's answer to the prairie populist, spent more than three hours with George Herbert Walker Bush at Camp David, the hideaway in the

Catoctin Mountains of Maryland that is one of the enduring symbols of American presidential power.

As they drove away in one of Mr. Bush's beloved golf carts, the two presidents seemed an odd pairing. Mr. Bush, the product of Andover and Yale, drove, with Mr. Yeltsin, with his silver hair and prize-fighter looks, sitting beside him and looking just a bit ill

at ease in his Camp David-correct tan polo shirt and casual tan jacket. Mrs. Bush and Mr. Yeltsin's wife, Naina, followed along in another golf cart, this one driven by a Secret Service agent.

During the meeting, Mr. Bush gave Mr. Yeltsin a pair of hand-tooled cowboy boots from Houston that bore a silver map of Russia and American and Russian flags. The American president also produced a birthday cake with one candle for the Russian president, who turned 61 on Saturday.

But Mr. Yeltsin did not seem interested in gifts.

"The best present is meeting President George Bush at Camp David," he said as he arrived at the retreat.

As Mr. Yeltsin returned to Washington from Camp David, he paused between his Zil limousine and the Marine Corps helicopter that had delivered him, with the seal of the American president on its door.

He looked at the car that was to whisk him away to a meeting with lawmakers.

He looked at the small crowd that had gathered nearby chanting, "Boris! Boris! Boris!"

He looked back at the car. The congressional leaders were waiting.

In a split second, the instincts of the populist politician took over and Mr. Yeltsin, grinning broadly, walked over to the crowd.

"Spasibo," he shouted his thanks as he moved along, shaking hands and submitting to picture taking. "Spasibo. Spasibo."

"The man's got a strong handshake," said an enthusiastic Steven Frost, a fire fighter from Redding, California, who happened to wander by and described himself as "optimistically skeptical" at all the talk of Russian-American friendship. "He's O.K. We can talk to him."

With New Chief, Republicans Get Atwater's Style

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Richard N. Bond, a political consultant who has close ties to President George Bush, has been installed as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Bond succeeds Clayton K. Yeutter, who has been named to a newly created White House post, with cabinet rank, to oversee economic and domestic policy. The move was part of a reorganization of the White House staff geared to the president's re-election campaign.

The election-year moves reflect Mr. Bush's desire for a more dynamic party spokesman, a party official said. This official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Friday that Mr. Bond was a "flamethrower" who was sorely needed to "invigorate" the Republican apparatus and counteract his Democratic counterpart, Ronald H. Brown.

Last year Mr. Yeutter, 61, a former secretary of agriculture, replaced Lee Atwater, who died of a brain tumor. Mr. Atwater was known for his slashing no-holds-barred style of campaigning. Mr. Bond worked with Mr. Atwater and has expressed admiration for his style.

Mr. Bond, 41, told members of the Republican National Committee over the weekend that the Democrats had "pontificated, pussy-footed, stalled and delayed" on the president's anti-crime proposals and other domestic measures, and he said he would hold Congress to the president's March 20 deadline for action on his plan to revive the economy.

Mr. Mitchell refused to commit the Senate to a legislative package by March 20, but said that Congress would act speedily.

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"As long as the press lets themselves fall prey to Republican money and tabloid journalism, this kind of garbage is going to keep going," he said. —PAUL F. HORVITZ

As Salvador War Ends, Left Vows to Carry On

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR—Although a cease-fire has officially ended the Salvadoran civil war, the leftist guerrilla front has served notice that while its differences with the political right have diminished, they have not disappeared.

"Today, we stop being enemies and become political adversaries," Joaquin Villalobos, the chief military strategist of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, said Saturday shortly before he and nine other men were sworn in as members of the Peace Commission.

Mr. Villalobos, who was cheered by supporters among the several thousand at the ceremony, said that as a legal political force the guerrilla front would continue to pursue its goal of changing "the feudal backwardness" in the countryside.

Ignoring the partial land reforms carried out by military and Christian Democratic leaders at the beginning of the 1980s, Mr. Villalobos said that "without profound changes in land tenancy there would be no development in other sectors of the economy, nor stability."

Although they did not mention it at the ceremony, members of President Alfredo Cristiani's party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, have made it clear that they do not want to cede anything further in individual land rights.

They argue that aside from the issue of individual rights, the country cannot run the risk of seeing its production of major export crops like coffee damaged by turning over additional land to peasant-run cooperatives, many of which have been unprofitable.

Tyson's Driver Says Accuser Seemed Dazed

By Phil Berger
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS—The chauffeur for Mike Tyson during his 36 hours here last summer has testified that the woman who has accused Mr. Tyson of rape appeared frantic and disoriented when she returned to the limousine from the boxer's hotel room early last July 19.

A second prosecution witness, a doctor who examined the teenage beauty contestant, testified Saturday that she had injuries consistent with rape but told him she was afraid to bring charges against the former heavyweight champion.

During three hours of testimony, the chauffeur, Virginia Foster, described what she recalled about the 18-year-old woman when she joined Mr. Tyson in the limousine early that day and when she came out of the fighter's hotel just over an hour later.

"Her hair was fixed in a pretty-type hairstyle," Ms. Foster said, recalling the woman's entry into the limousine. "There was something about it that caught my eye."

But when she returned, Ms. Foster said, "she looked like she may have been in a state of shock."

One of the prosecutors, Barbara Trathen, asked Ms. Foster what she based her conclusion on.

"Because of the way she was acting," Ms. Foster said. "Her appearance was like she was in a state of shock. Dazed. Disoriented. She seemed scared."

Ms. Foster said that the woman, once inside the car, said: "I don't believe him. I don't believe him. Who does he think he is?"

Ms. Foster's testimony appeared to provide support for the prosecution's contention that the woman had been shaken by what occurred inside the Canterbury Hotel.

Before Ms. Foster testified, the defense won an important motion that disallowed testimony from Ms. Foster about Mr. Tyson's sexual aggressiveness toward her during his stay in Indianapolis.

The prosecutor, J. Gregory Garrison, told Judge Patricia Gifford that Mr. Tyson's actions were "almost a fingerprint" of the crime for which he is on trial.

A Tyson defense lawyer, F. Lane Heard, argued that case law inveighed against the admission of

such evidence. Judge Gifford agreed and ordered the exclusion of the evidence, on which no charge was ever brought.

After a recess, Dr. Thomas Richardson, who examined the woman on July 20, more than 24 hours after Mr. Tyson had sex with her, said that he observed two small vaginal abrasions. Dr. Richardson said the abrasions were of the sort that were common in 20 to 30 percent of the rape cases in which he has been medically involved.

ORDER: 'T Versus 'We'

(Continued from page 1)

New Jersey, concurred. "The important thing," he said, "is to maintain an open trading system so that all of us, including the 3 million people who have joined the world economy in recent years, can benefit from growing prosperity."

Nonetheless, many analysts see potential problems ahead. The outcome of the troubled GATT world trade negotiations is likely to provide a litmus test.

Many Europeans, particularly in France, worry that the cuts in farm subsidies demanded by the United States and other big agricultural exporters constitute a direct assault on the lingering, treasured village way of life in Europe.

Similarly, for Japan, opening its rice market to imports would be turning its back on thousands of years of tradition, and could create economic and social upheaval. It's no surprise that Tokyo has refused to take a lead in the trade talks despite its obvious self-interest in an open global market.

The ideological conflicts of the Cold War could be settled altogether when one side or the other compromised on a specific issue like the Berlin Wall or else abandoned its ideology wholesale. Francis Fukuyama wrote in his new book, "The End of History and The Last Man."

"The persistent cultural differences between ostensibly liberal democratic capitalist states," he added, "will prove much harder to eradicate."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Helping Jurors Cope With Hideous Crimes

Jurors are getting post-traumatic counseling days to help them deal with the stress of seeing graphic evidence and hearing graphic testimony on especially heinous crimes. The New York Times reports. More and more jurors are requesting the counseling, also known as debriefing sessions, and judges are increasingly offering it.

In the sessions, a psychologist or social worker allows jurors to vent the repulsion, fear, anger or despair they might have experienced during a trial but were barred from discussing with anyone.

What jurors endure in a courtroom "triggers tremendous anxiety, stress and even illness," said Josie T. Romero, a mental health expert in San Jose, California. Jurors today are able, or obligated, to see videotapes of murder scenes, complete with the bodies and blood of the victims.

"We were forced to view evidence that nothing in your life prepares you for," said one juror in a multiple murder case. She said she had vomited after several court sessions and had experienced nightmares and unexplained crying. The debriefing, she said, was tremendously reassuring.

Short Take

Southern California's signature development of the 1980s, the mini-mall, which clusters stores and restaurants around small parking lots, is in a slump. Construction has almost stopped. But the 2,000 mini-malls in Los Angeles County are unlikely to disappear, the Los Angeles Times says, because people agree they are ugly but convenient. Lawrence Corbell, a businessman, says, "I think they fall in the same category as prisons. Everybody knows we need them, but nobody wants to live right next to one." But Kevin Starr, an urban planning expert, likes to see mini-malls awash in neon and fluorescent light at night. "They may be ugly," he says, "but Los Angeles has a certain quality of ugliness that, when perceived correctly, can be very moving."

About People

The actress **Joan Collins**, 59, now appearing at Washington's National Theater in Noel Coward's "Private Lives," told The Washington Post that "one of the things I like about the French is that they have this respect for women who are 'sea-

Arthur Higbee

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BRIEFS

to UN Over Budget

President Lewon A. Ter-Petrossyan said, "This may be a national one."

the population of Nagorno-Karabakh, the disputed area of the Soviet Union, has

successor Emergent

dominated Irish politics for

accusations that he knew of

by Mr. Haughey in November

by Mr. Haughey, who refused

to drop out of the race.

arty Tory Campaign

opposition Labor Party was

had had close contacts with

from a smear tactic. The prime

ministers campaign this century.

the Times said it had found

in Moscow detailing reports

of diplomats from 1979 to 1981

as quoted as telling Soviet leaders

with them, criticizing the Soviet

missiles and saying they

should be used to deter the

electoral defeat. Mr. Major

Conservative election campaign

spokesman, Gerald Kaufman,

John Major. The general

is expected to be the closest

Put Aboard

Cherchovsk made 170

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agency reported.

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But PAP quoted the ship

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Herald Tribune

Cooperation for Peace

Serious efforts were made at the Security Council summit to make the United Nations more assertive and efficient in preventing international conflicts and in making and keeping the peace.

change; they seem to prefer management reforms. But the pressures are growing. At the summit, for instance, Japan, which pays more in dues than Britain and France combined, gave notice that it expects a voice to match its contributions.

Gathered at the Table

Peace in the Middle East, like Carl Sandburg's fog, walks on little cat feet. Every body agrees that a necessary condition for peace is universal recognition of Israel's right to exist.

diplomacy and the efforts of his understandably distracted Russian co-sponsors. But these gains are at risk if Mr. Baker yields too much to Palestinian demands on broadening their representation.

Post-Communist Media

Along with free markets and free elections, the countries of the former Soviet Union can now theoretically have free presses. Many have already made large and visible strides in this direction.

official role to play, unlike straightforwardly fake newspapers like the old Pravda — but what kind of role, and how much? Tass the other day was announced to be merging with the younger alternative Russian Information Agency to form a single umbrella news service for the Commonwealth of Independent States under Russian government auspices.

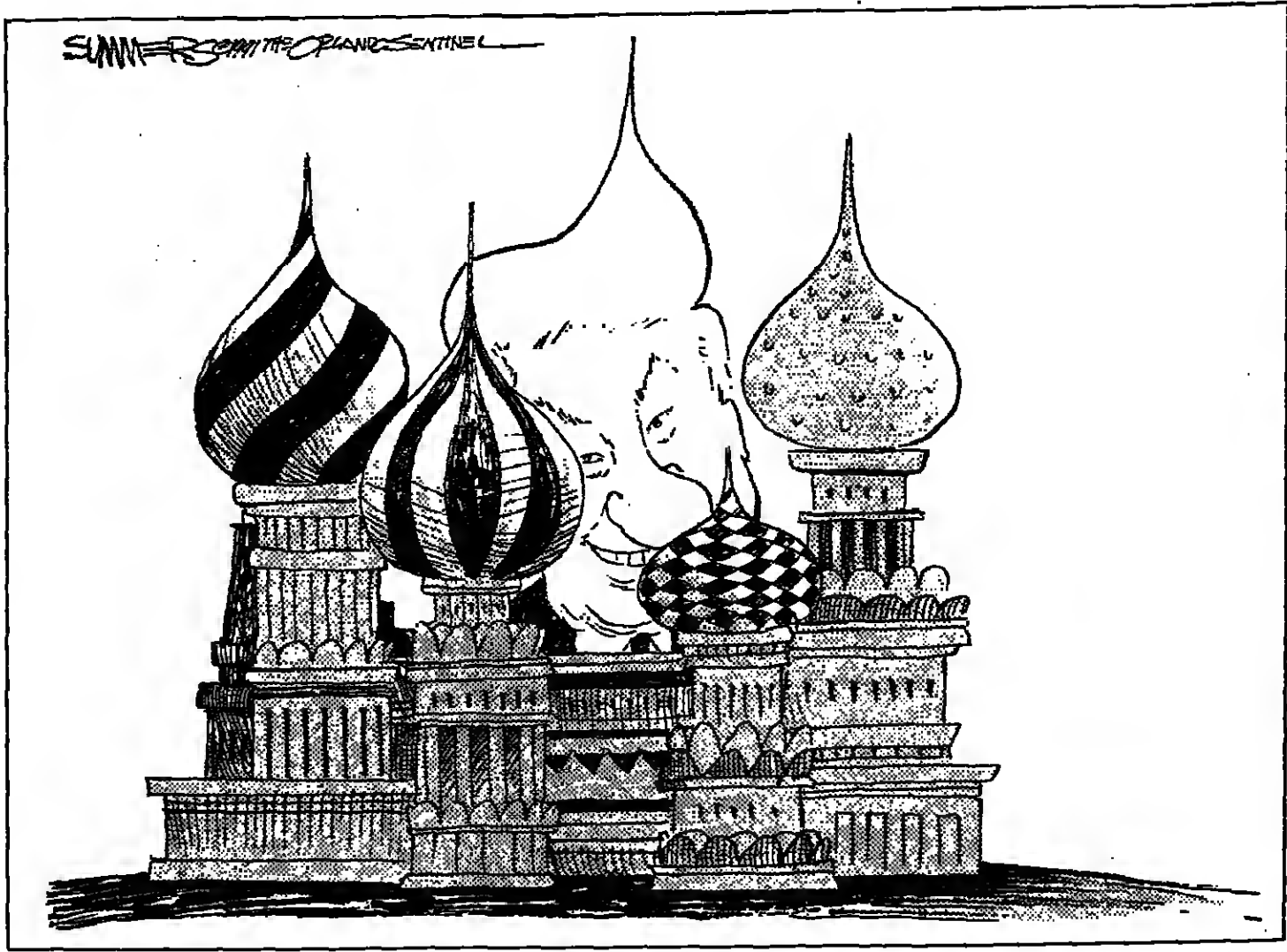
Other Comment

Yeltsin Makes an Impression Not only the future of the people of Russia but also that of the entire planet largely depends on whether or not the reforms are successful.

And in his own way, Mr. Yeltsin isn't bad on the vision thing. President Bush, in his State of the Union address, said: "The Cold War didn't end — it was won. And I think of those who won it, in places like Korea and Vietnam."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor



Placating Li Peng Helps the Wrong Side in China

WASHINGTON — Pictures do lie. The rehabilitation of China's Li Peng, a man who has been in and out of jail, exile or silence, is a clear sign of the Communist Party's willingness to do anything to keep its power.

contact served Saddam's purposes, not America's. That is happening in the case of China. Li Peng's regime has now been repeatedly to the Bush administration, without paying any penalty.

the indelible image conveyed by a photograph of a lone Chinese man in a white shirt halting a column of four tanks. Time magazine caught the thrill and wonderment inspired by that picture, which seemed to show the victory of spirit over steel.

Li Peng came to New York on Friday to meet President George Bush after stopping off in Switzerland to make a sales pitch to businessmen and officials gathered at the annual World Economic Forum.

Terrorists and Their Sponsors Should Be Punished

ROSELAND, New Jersey — The United Nations has served notice on Libya, Iran, Syria and other promoters of terror that the "hostage crisis" is over for good.

Recognizing Croatia — where the United States has been reluctant to go. That is the risk. By hanging back you show a due modesty and deference, but you lose control and come under pressure to accept a result not of your own design.

America Should Hear More Truth and Less Bluster

WASHINGTON — In a speech intended first to win support for his domestic and especially economic leadership, an election-bound president was certain to underline his international credentials only briefly and not to tarry long on the difficulties that the United States still faces in the world.

do, but finally not all that much, with heavy and allegedly distracting international involvement during the last 40 years. They have a great deal more to do with our capacity for seeing our problems clearly and organizing an effective response to them.

1892: An Election Ploy

LONDON — Politicians in England are drawing up vast schemes for distributing pensions. A General Election is approaching and a new bid must be devised for popular support.

And it is not only a matter of resources, America, he declared, but a "special role." O.K. that is true enough in a rhetorical sense. But should America "lead in support of freedom everywhere"? No, it should not. In some circumstances it should lead, but in others it should lay back and let others lead.

1942: Democrat in Chile SANTIAGO — [From our New York edition:] President-elect Juan Antonio Rios may take office immediately because of the world crisis, rather than wait until April. Rios, the pro-democratic candidate who advocates co-operation with the United States, was elected by 30,000 votes over General Carlos Diaz yesterday.

1917: Neutral Consult PARIS — Germany's latest menace, the submarine blockade of Britain, France and Italy, is aimed as much at neutrals as at the combatants. Germany, unable to enforce her will by recognized naval methods, will sink the crews with neutral ships. In Spain, Holland and the Scandinavian Kingdoms the Ministers are consult-

How Long Can Israelis Dither?

By Anthony Lewis JERUSALEM — The logic of peace has never seemed more compelling in Israel than it does today. The country needs massive foreign investment to provide jobs for Soviet Jews who want to emigrate, and that investment will not come unless there is stability.

These factors are having an effect. One feels a certain dynamic for peace in Israel: a sense of possibility. But hope is shadowed by menacing realities. First among them, I think, is the fact that Israel today is a more bitterly divided society than it has ever been.

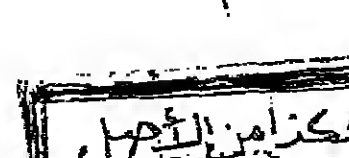
What is the settlers' scenario for the Palestinians? Some want to expel them. Others think that over another 50 years, harassed and destitute, they will decide to leave.

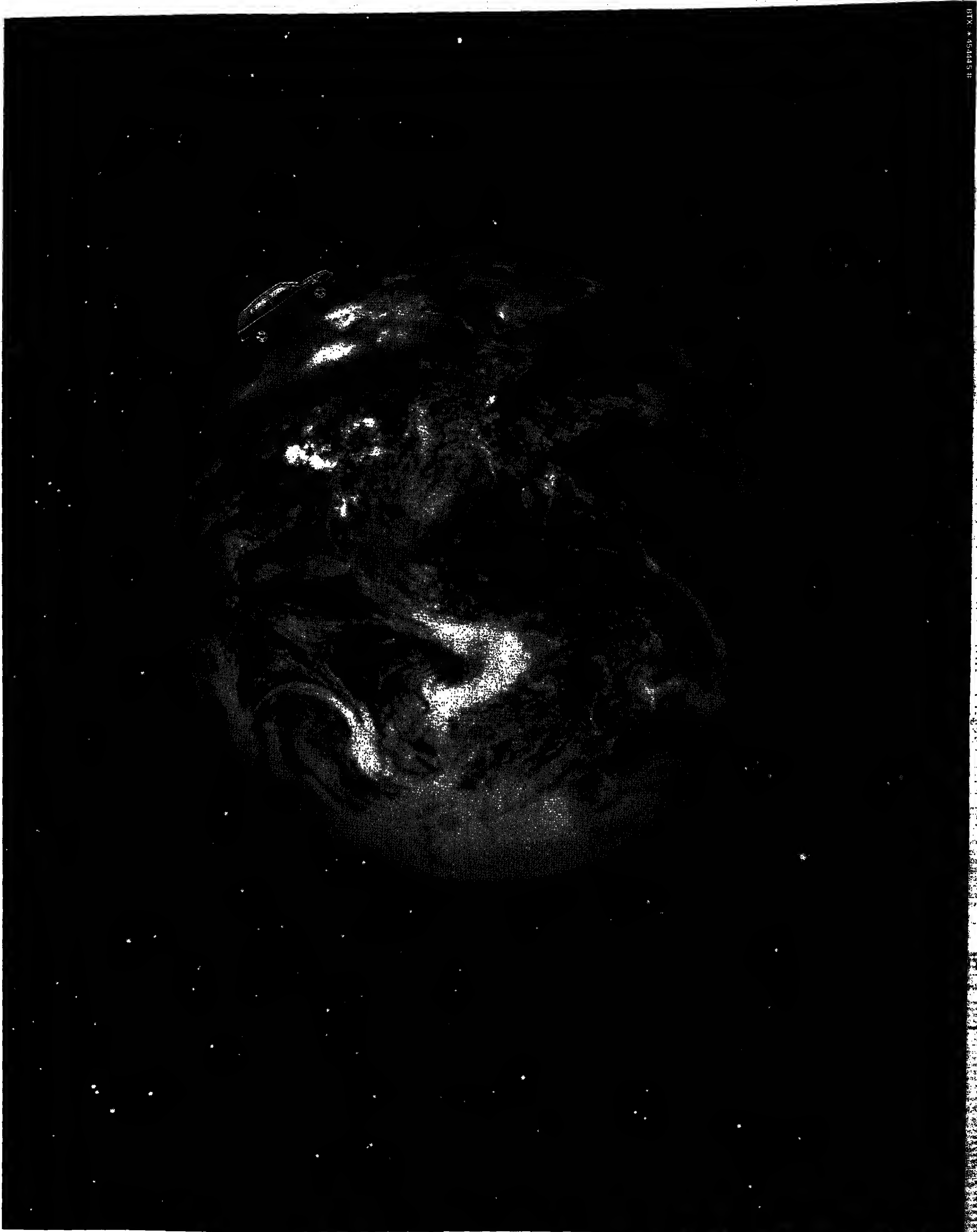
The divided society poses extremely difficult questions for the United States, as on the loan guarantees urgently sought by Israel. I have thought that a pragmatic American answer would be: Give the guarantees but deduct Israeli spending in the occupied territories.

But it is Israel that really faces the consequences. How can a society so divided find the political will to achieve the peace for which most of its people have longed? Lovi Eilav, a longtime advocate of peace with the Palestinians, said: The settlers "are the Crusaders, the Teutons here. Somewhere along the road we're going to have to say to them, contra the Book of Ruth, 'Your God is not our God, your country is not our country.'"

ing. Are their rights as independent Powers to be set at naught? The small Powers of Europe are looking for a leader. Their eyes turn to the United States, the only Power to which Germany has listened, or pretended to listen, in regard to her sea warfare.

There are two other things that would be of great help to the United States. One is a more active role in the Middle East. The other is a more active role in the Pacific. The United States should be more assertive in both areas.





The new Golf. Car of the Year 1992.

What a great start into the new year! In awarding the coveted title "Car of the Year 1992" the international 60-man specialist jury identified one clear winner: the new Golf.

This high award only goes to prove that the concept of the new Golf is the correct one.

New standards in terms of safety.

New standards in terms of environmental protection. New standards in terms of quality. New standards in terms of driving fun.

That it was precisely these points which both the jury and the first road reports rated very highly is shown by the new Golf winning the "Goldenes Lenkrad" (Golden Steering Wheel) award

and now even the "Car of the Year 1992" title.

All of which, dear motorists, is certainly not going to make your decision what car to buy next more difficult, but a lot easier.



The new Golf. The original setting new standards.

مكزمن النهر

BONDS
 Winning Market
 the Dollar

See BONDS.

EMERGENCY RATE

Week's Ma

EUROBONDS

Scanning Murky Outlook For the Dollar and Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Financial markets are in a quandary. Despite a broad consensus that the dollar is headed higher and European interest rates lower, there is now a sudden fright that before that happens the U.S. currency may first fall and Continental rates may yet rise.

There is a going to be a very big move in the dollar, says Andrej Drobny, currency analyst at Bankers Trust. "But what I'm not confident about is which way it's going to break out."

The clue for the next move in both the currency and the domestic and international dollar bond markets is likely to emerge Friday, when Washington announces employment data for January.

Although Alan Greenspan, seeking reconfirmation as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Congress last week that the credit easing already in the pipeline should be enough to get the economy moving, analysts consider that a particularly weak jobs number could prompt the Fed to cut rates again.

The dollar bond markets appeared to take Mr. Greenspan at his word, and prices sagged, pushing up yields on the view that the easing is finished and that rates can only move higher.

But Philip Braverman, chief economist at Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank's DKB Securities Corp., warned that the Fed and the bond markets are badly misinterpreting the state of the economy.

"There is virtually nothing but the recession's comparatively ancient age to suggest recovery," he said.

The same experts "who did not see the recession coming, or recognize we were in it when it had begun, and then claimed it was over with the end of the Gulf war now see recovery again. They were wrong before, and they are wrong again," Mr. Braverman asserted.

COMPLAINING that the Fed is manned either by monetary economists, who are misguided by the growth in the money supply, or business economists, who are misguided by the absence of any substantial increases in manufacturing inventories, Mr. Braverman said there was no one on the board who understood credit deflation — the effects of the buildup of corporate and personal debt levels over the past decade and the continuing credit crunch from banks unwilling to lend.

"Not since the Depression of the 1930s," he said, "has there been such a pronounced vulnerability to excessive debt, a decline in credit quality, a credit crunch, high real interest rates, a cutback in defense spending, major restructuring, permanent layoffs, soaring bankruptcies, and pronounced business, consumer and financial institution caution — all taking place at the same time."

Noting that in past recessions the Fed has typically cut the cost of overnight money — the federal funds rate, which serves as the basis from which other market rates are scaled up — to below the level of inflation, Mr. Braverman said the Fed would "have no choice" but to substantially reduce over the course of this year its target rate for fed funds, currently at 4 percent, to possibly as low as 2.75 percent. He estimated inflation was currently running at a 3 percent annual rate.

With the yield on U.S. bonds historically trending between 2.5 and 3 percentage points over the inflation rate, Mr. Braverman forecasts that by year-end the yield on the government's 30-year debt could be down to below 6 percent. The bond ended trading last week at a yield of 7.76 percent.

As for the dollar, Mr. Braverman expects substantial weakness and a new low against the yen by mid-year and then a recovery taking the dollar to 125 yen and 1.70 Deutsche marks by year-end. The dollar ended last week at 125.80 yen and 1.6115 DM.

Meanwhile, the outlook in Europe is about as muddy, with the German steel industry bracing for a strike expected to be announced this week. Bankers in Frankfurt see little chance for the mark to make any headway against the dollar in such circumstances, particularly as the currency market is rife with rumors of an impending coup in the former Soviet Union.

On the other hand, bankers added, foreign money continues to pour into the mark bond market on the expectation that as soon as the strike is settled the Bundesbank will begin relaxing its tight credit policy.

Deutsche Bank's economist, Norbert Walter, said he did not expect a massive strike. "The unions are intelligent, they don't

See BONDS, Page 9

Riyad Bank Stock Soars Above Its Issue Price

MANAMA, Bahrain — The stock of Riyad Bank has risen 58 percent above the issue price since its oversubscribed offer of new shares closed, giving Saudi investors the chance for windfall profits.

One dealer said Riyad Bank's shares were now trading unofficially at 750 riyals (\$200). The shares were priced at 475 riyals each.

Bankers in the kingdom said the issue, which closed Friday, was oversubscribed more than twofold. They said nearly 648,000 Saudi investors requested shares worth around 9 billion riyals (\$2.1 billion). There were no official figures from the bank.

Riyad Bank offered 8 million shares worth 3.8 billion riyals in the two-week subscription in January. The offer, the biggest in Saudi history and the first in the market this year, was intended to increase the bank's paid-in capital tenfold, to 2 billion riyals.

Riyad Bank, the second-biggest bank in Saudi Arabia, also plans to grant current shareholders five new shares free of charge for each share they now hold.

The cost would be covered by transferring 1 billion riyals from reserves to capital.

Established in 1957, the Riyadh-based bank has assets of about 44 billion riyals.

Cash-rich Saudi investors have been scrambling for shares since the end of the Gulf crisis last February, signaling a return of confidence to the Saudi market.

Swiss Leader Gloomy on EC-EFTA Pact

DAVOS, Switzerland — The president of the Swiss Federal Council, René Felber, expressed pessimism on Sunday about the chances for the European Community and the European Free Trade Association to create the world's biggest single market.

Negotiations to set up the European Economic Area have run into problems over the question of whose courts will have jurisdiction once an accord is reached. It appeared last week, however, that the two trade blocs were close to a compromise.

But after informal talks on Saturday with Frans Andriessen, the vice president of the EC's executive Commission, Mr. Felber, head of

the Swiss confederation and government, said: "You can never say there's no room for maneuver. However, it's pretty narrow."

Asked if he considered the chances of a solution "fairly bad," he replied: "Fairly bad, exactly."

Mr. Felber, who is also the Swiss foreign minister, is known to support moves to create the European Economic Area, which would give EFTA nations access to the EC single market, due in come into effect by the end of this year.

EC foreign ministers are in meet on Monday in Brussels to clear the way for a deal after objections from the EC Court that part of the

planned EEA pact contravenes Community law.

The court, the Community's highest legal authority, said in December that plans for a special EC-EFTA pact to oversee application of law in the European Economic Area was unacceptable as it might prejudice the EC legal system.

Mr. Andriessen, in Davos for the World Economic Forum, a meeting of leading politicians and businessmen, said: "There is still no solution at this moment."

Separately, in Helsinki, Prime Minister Esko Aho said Finland should apply in March in join the EC if the government can agree on the terms.

It was the first time the prime minister had so clearly stated his position in a debate that has split the country.

Mr. Aho said he believed agreement was possible within the four-party center-right coalition. He said the application should be submitted in March if it was to be considered along with those of Sweden and Austria, also members of EFTA.

Finland's chief concerns over membership are security and the effect on its policy of neutrality along with the consequences for agriculture. Finland's farmers get massive state help, in part to compensate for the harsh climate.

Mr. Aho's Center Party, which draws much of its support from farmers, is divided over the issue.

Kuwait, Iran Talk Barter

Proposed Deal: Diesel for Crude

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — Kuwait is negotiating to supply Iran with diesel fuel and kerosene in exchange for crude oil needed at Kuwait-owned refineries in Europe, an official of Kuwait Petroleum Corp. said on Sunday.

A deal has been agreed "in principle" but details have not been arranged, said Kamel Harami, Kuwait Petroleum's commercial supply manager.

At home, Kuwait is refining 220,000 barrels of oil a day, down from 750,000 barrels before the seven-month Iraqi occupation. The emirate is producing 600,000 barrels of crude oil a day. Before the war, it pumped 2 million.

Kuwait is exporting around 120,000 barrels a day of products, mainly diesel and kerosene. Its refineries in Italy, Denmark and the Netherlands process about 250,000 barrels a day, half their capacity, for Kuwait's Q8 service station chain.

Iran's refining capacity declined sharply because of the destruction of the Abadan refinery by Iraq in their 1980-88 war. The complex has been only partly rebuilt, and Iran needs refined products for heating and powering factories.

Meanwhile, African oil producing countries have backed recent production cuts by OPEC nations.

The announcement, two weeks before OPEC meets in Geneva to thrash out strategies to counter the weak market, was made by oil ministers from the 11-nation African Petroleum Producers Association meeting in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

The African group pledged support to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for an "early attainment" of the reference price of \$21 a barrel.

Oil prices have plunged \$5, to less than \$19 a barrel, since October. Several producers have responded by cutting oil production up to 100,000 barrels a day.

Analysts see the cuts as minor, as OPEC pumps 24 million barrels a day. Saudi Arabia alone produces 8.5 million barrels a day. The African producers account for 6 million barrels per day. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Gadfly's Blunt Message Is Crystal Clear

By Alison Leigh Cowan

NAPA, California — Corporate chief executives who met last month at Northwestern University became nearly apologetic when Graef S. Crystal came down on them on a subject they had heard much about since President George Bush's trip to Japan. Yes, he told them, American executives are overpaid — highly overpaid.

Mr. Crystal has been delivering that message with evangelistic fervor for several years, though frequently with the impact of a peppy mosquito.

But suddenly he is being courted by the news media and widely listened to by politicians, reformers, the public — and even chief executive officers — thanks mostly to the furor over Mr. Bush's trip to Japan, where Japanese managers told their American guests they were overpaid and underworked.

Seeking trade concessions, Mr. Bush was joined by a retinue of American corporate chiefs whose average compensation last year, in the midst of a protracted recession, was \$3.4 million each, six times the average for their Japanese counterparts.

Mr. Crystal has seized his media moment, and many corporate heads are furious with him.

Ask him, for instance, what he thinks of the compensation of Anthony J.F. O'Reilly, chairman of H.J. Heinz Co. (\$3.6 million in 1990 salary and bonus, plus \$71.5 million from stock options granted in prior years), and he wails: "If they gave him one more dime, the 60th floor of the building would collapse."

What about William A. Anders, chairman of General Dynamics Corp. (about \$3.4 million in 1991)? "The CEO of General Dynamics must be the laziest man in the world," he chuckled. "Look at all the incentive plans they have to give him to go to work in the morning."

Well, how about Linda J. Wachner, head of Warnaco Inc. (\$21.4 million in 1990)? "It'd be churlish to become outraged by Wachner's excess, now that she's the only overpaid woman in America," he said.

Her answer? "Whatever happened to the spirit of Horatio Alger?" she asked. "Isn't the hope of every red-blooded girl and boy that they can grow up and run something? I grew up and was able to take over the company I worked for 20 years ago. What's wrong with that?"

Nor do other executives take Mr. Crystal's remarks lying down. At Northwestern's School of Business in Evanston, Illinois, where they

met, one of them accused Mr. Crystal of slander and later snubbed his wife, Sue, when she tried to engage him in small talk. Mr. Crystal became furious in his own right. "From now on," he declared, "no more Mr. Nice Guy."

Nice guy? To the executives who have been dodging Mr. Crystal's blistering barbs, the idea that he could be even more of a gadfly than he already is must have been frightening.

"I'm a rebel with a cause," said Mr. Crystal, who teaches an executive compensation course at the University of California in Berkeley known informally as Grad 259A.

But the price of his convictions about executive compensation has been steep for him. His annual income has plunged from \$850,000 or so in his consulting days to about \$120,000.

Had it not been for some unwise investments in tax shelters and real estate, plus alimony payments, he might have saved more of the money he made in the good years to live on now.

Mr. Crystal, 57, began developing his expertise as a compensation analyst at RCA Corp. in 1959. He spent the next 28 years alternating

See GADFLY, Page 9

Poland Arrests Banker Wanted for American Tax Fraud

WARSAW — Polish authorities have arrested the American founder of a Polish bank after the United States demanded his extradition, the PAP news agency said on Saturday.

David Bogatin, 46, founder and chief shareholder of the First Commercial Bank in Lublin, was formally arrested in the eastern city on Saturday after being detained in Warsaw by Polish security agents on Friday.

A Lublin prosecutor was quoted by PAP as saying that Mr. Bogatin fainted when the arrest decision was read to him, and he was taken to a hospital.

The arrest was requested by the U.S. Department of Justice on the basis of the extradition treaty between the two countries, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Bogatin's bank, which is just 10 months old, suffered a run of withdrawals last week when a Polish newspaper reported that the Russian émigré was wanted for tax fraud

in New York. New York State officials later confirmed this.

The newspaper, Gazeta Wyborcza, said Mr. Bogatin's six bodyguards would not let agents of Poland's State Protection Agency approach his car when they tried to detain him in Warsaw on Friday.

The acting president of Poland's central bank, Andrzej Topinski, said last week it made a mistake in failing to check Mr. Bogatin's credentials when granting his bank a license.

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Indian Court Threatens Union Carbide Property

BHOPAL, India — An Indian court on Saturday threatened to take over Union Carbide Corp. property unless the former chairman and two other executives of the U.S.-based chemical company appear to face criminal charges in connection with the 1984 gas disaster.

Gulab Sharma, chief magistrate in Bhopal, declared Union Carbide and its Hong Kong subsidiary, Union Carbide Eastern, absconders from justice.

He ordered the three executives to appear in court on March 27 to face charges of culpable homicide and maiming and causing injury. Mr. Sharma said if they did not appear, he would order Union Carbide property in India and abroad to be attached. One of the three is Warren Anderson, former Union Carbide chairman.

More than 3,800 people have died in Bhopal since Dec. 3, 1984, when methyl isocyanate gas escaped from a Carbide factory. India's Supreme Court in November paved the way for the criminal action when it upheld a \$470 million settlement between the government and Carbide, but overturned part of the deal that gave the company and executives immunity.

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Japanese Put Tourism On a Higher Plane

LONDON — Hideo Majima, 57, a Japanese tourist, looked puzzled and annoyed.

He was standing in a London department store while two shop assistants conversed instead of serving him. He left without buying anything.

Mr. Majima is one of 3 million Japanese flying to Europe every year whose demands for quality, the holiday trade says, promise to raise the standards of global tourism.

Despite Mr. Majima's setback in the department store, Britain may be leading the way in Europe to attract more Japanese tourists by raising nationwide awareness of these top-spending visitors.

For Japanese, Britain is the third-most popular tourist destination behind Germany and France.

The British Tourist Authority says Japanese visitors spend £75 (\$140) a day, double the world average and 50 percent more than Americans.

"What became international standards 20 years ago are American standards," said Melvyn Montgomery, head of the authority's Asia-Pacific section. "The Japanese are now showing that it can be better — more efficient or more courteous."

providing more information in Japanese, along with green-tea bags, slippers and yukata — the light kimono used in Japan as pyjamas — and a selection of Japanese food.

Meanwhile, Yasuo Karatsu, the Japan Tourist Board's director for Europe, says the board tells tourists not to expect the same service in Europe as in Japan.

"After trips to developing countries in Asia, they expect better services and accommodation, but we tell them, 'enjoy your tour at a European pace.'"

At least 80 percent of Japanese tourists are on package tours. They are cheaper and cover as many tourist spots as possible in a short time.

Mr. Majima's package tour took him and 11 other tourists to Rome, Geneva, Paris and London in 12 days.

Why do Japanese favor such packed itineraries? Partly because it's not easy to get a long vacation, partly conditioning by Japan's busy lifestyle. Then there is the social obligation to bring back souvenirs and a desire to get their money's worth.

"Time is more precious than money," a Japan Tourist Board official said.

Japanese workers get two to three weeks paid leave a year. But on average, they take only half of that entitlement and defer the rest.

In addition, Japanese companies generally allow their staff to take consecutive days off — seven to 10 days at most — on special occasions such as wedding and retirement.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and various exchange rates for major currencies like British, French, German, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and forward rates for various currencies.

Table with columns for Stock Indexes and Money Rates, showing values for DJ Index, FTSE 100, etc.

Table with columns for Stock Indexes and Money Rates, showing values for Nikkei 225, DAX, etc.

Advertisement for Brother Industries, Ltd. featuring the text 'Excellence is a universal goal' and 'Worldwide Sponsor of the 1992 Olympic Games' with the Olympic rings logo and the Brother logo.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Jan. 31

Dollar Straights

Governments/Supranationals

High Yielding Debt

Deutsche Marks

Dollar Zeros

Pounds

Table of bond prices for various countries including UK, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, etc. Columns include Issuer, Con, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid.

Table of floating rate notes and high yielding debt. Columns include Issuer, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid.

Table of Deutsche Marks and Dollar Zeros. Columns include Issuer, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid.

Table of Pounds and Dollars. Columns include Issuer, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid.

Table of New York (AP) and other market data. Columns include various market indicators and prices.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 31.

Table of mutual fund performance. Columns include Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other metrics.

Table of international market data and indices. Columns include various market indicators and prices.



New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Mandela Stresses Market Economy

DAVOS, Switzerland (Reuters) — Nelson Mandela said Sunday that a majority-race South Africa would need a market economy to provide the growth needed to pull millions of blacks out of poverty.

Parker Pen to Be Sold at Auction

LONDON (Bloomberg) — Parker Pen Co. is up for sale and expected to attract interest worldwide, Gerry Grimstone, a director in J. Henry Schroder Wagg's international banking arm, said Sunday.

South Korean Foreign Debt Soars

SEOUL (Reuters) — South Korea's foreign debt is expected to top a record \$50 billion this year because of a snowballing current account deficit, newspapers reported Sunday.

China Seeks Australian Mining Stake

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — A consortium led by First National Resource Trust and China International Trust & Investment Corp. said it has offered to buy 20 percent of the Portland aluminum smelter from the Victorian state government for more than \$280 million.

Tanzania, De Beers Sign Gem Pact

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (Reuters) — Tanzania has signed a diamond prospecting and mining agreement with a subsidiary of the international De Beers Consolidated Mines conglomerate, a government official said.

Zambia Devalues Currency by 30%

LUSAKA (AFP) — The Zambian government has devalued the Zambian kwacha by 27 percent, the largest devaluation effected in more than a year.

For the Record

All Nippon Airways Co. announced it would hire foreign pilots this year for the first time in 19 years to cope with a crew shortage.

Investors Fear Issue Overload

They Wonder Whether Treasury Will Cut Bond Auction

NEW YORK — Investors' fears of a surplus of U.S. government debt paper, which depressed prices last week, are likely to sharpen this week ahead of the Treasury's announcement of its issuing plans for the coming quarter-year.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

the refunding announcement, which is scheduled for Wednesday, is the proposal by President George Bush to reduce withholding taxes by about \$25 billion.

Argentina Sets Debt Swap Plan

NEW YORK — Argentina wants bank creditors to swap some outstanding debt for bonds backed by its privatization program, according to news reports.

Consolidation bonds, or BOCON, would have a 16-year maturity with a six-year grace period and pay interest at the London interbank offered rate.

Wall Street Review

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 31.

Market summary table with sections: NYSE Most Active, AMEX Most Active, Eurobonds, Weekly Sales, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Diaries, AMEX Diaries, U.S. Treasury Bonds, U.S. Consumer Rates, and Libor Rates.

BONDS: Fears About the Dollar and European Rates

(Continued from first finance page) want to waste their own money and they do understand that the steel industry would not be unhappy to not be working. At the same, he cautioned that a wave of strikes could not be ruled out — an event that "would be negative for the German economy, for the Deutsche mark and for financial markets."

GADFLY: Buzzing Over CEO Pay

(Continued from first finance page) into a mountain top near some vineyards, is paid for. Also, there is a red Porsche in the garage, a wine cellar and a luxurious swimming pool that he lovingly calls his "last capitalist gasp."

In 1987, he took early retirement and joined the business school faculty at the University of California in Berkeley. It turned out that being a gadfly was expensive. He has five telephone lines into his home in Napa, a \$12,000-a-year computer data bill and an enormous brokerage bill because he must buy at least one share in every company he tracks just to get the documents he wants for his research.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of mutual fund performance with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other metrics.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Ford Motor Credit Company
11 3/4% Notes due March 7, 1995
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of March 1, 1985 (the "Fiscal Agency Agreement") between Ford Motor Credit Company (the "Company"), and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association) as Fiscal Agent and Paying Agent (the "Fiscal Agent"), all of the above-mentioned Notes (the "Notes") will be redeemed on March 9, 1992 (the "Redemption Date") at the price of 100.20% of their principal amount plus interest accrued thereon to the Redemption Date.

COMPANY RESULTS

Table of company financial results with columns: Company Name, Revenue, Net Income, and other metrics.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 31.

Table with columns: Symbol, 100s High, Low, Close, Net Chg. Lists various OTC symbols and their price movements.

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Chicago Police Indian... AMERICAN EXCHANGE CHICAGO EXCHANGE

كازينو الجول

(Continued on next page)

Prague Says 7 Million Want Stock

Prague, Czech Republic — Seven million Czechs and Slovaks have signed up for shares in Czechoslovakia's privatization program...

Tokyo

Individual investors returned to the market, sending prices marked by higher after three consecutive weeks of declines...

Zurich

The market finished the week little changed, as the Swiss Performance Index finished on Friday at 1,111.49 points...

Hong Kong

Stocks overcame profit-taking to post modest gains last week. The Hang Seng index edged up 1.70 points to 4,601.78.

London

Prices rose last week, following an optimistic message from the Group of Seven meeting...

Singapore

Profit-taking pushed prices lower on the Stock Exchange of Singapore in a week marked by cautious trading...

Amsterdam

The CBS all-share index fell to 201.6 last week, down from 202 the previous Friday.

Frankfurt

Prices edged higher last week, with the DAX spot trend index up 6.58 points on the week to close at 1,687.49...

Delhi's Policy Shift Lifts Indian Stocks

BOMBAY — Prices on Indian stock markets soared to record levels last week after the government announced a major concession in the way it treats local subsidiaries of multinationals...

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 31.

Table with columns for Option & price, Calls, Puts, and various stock symbols like IBM, Microsoft, etc.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 31 (Continued)

Table with columns for Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, and various stock symbols like TBC, TCI, etc.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 31.

Table with columns for Option & price, Calls, Puts, and various stock symbols like VLI, WPC, etc.

ACROSS

- 1 Kind of eclipse 23 A feast 41 Anagram for theater 7 Twist violently

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 31

Crossword puzzle grid with clues and solutions like APRIL EGGS COW, GLADE PAREO ALA, etc.

ESORTS & GUIDES

Advertisement for travel services including Belle Epoch, Mercedes, Debutante, Diplomat, and others.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisement for travel services including Monaco, Zurich, London, and others.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

MONDAY SPORTS

UConn Can't Against St. John's

New York Times Service
NEW YORK—Jim Calhoun could not have known how right he would be. The coach of the Connecticut Huskies, sitting on top of those wacky Big East conference basketball standings, had looked ahead to the game against St. John's and recalled an ominous thought.

"We can now call it Calhoun's Thesis: A good

Malik Sealy, who scored 25 points with 18 rebounds, was taking comfortable open jump shots. Shawneel Scott and Lamont Middleton established an aggressive presence under the basket. Relentless rebounding allowed a struggling team to build a 27-point halftime lead.

"If I watched it on TV," Calhoun said, "I would have shut it off at halftime."

In other games involving top 20 teams The Associated Press reported:

No. 1 Duke 100, Notre Dame 71; Christian Laettner scored 29 points and Bobby Hurley surpassed the 1,000-point mark as top-ranked Duke (17-0) won in Durham, North Carolina.

Following Elmer Bennett's basket that got Notre Dame (7-9) to 19-16 at 13:33, Duke went on an 11-0 run over the next three minutes.

No. 13 Michigan St. 76, No. 4 Indiana 60; Mike Peplowski had 16 points and 11 rebounds in East Lansing, Michigan, as the Spartans ended Indiana's 13-game winning streak.

Michigan State (14-3 overall, 4-3 Big Ten) held Indiana (15-3, 6-1) to 39 percent shooting and outrebounded the Hoosiers, 40-24.

No. 5 Kansas 96, No. 18 Oklahoma 95; Alassio Jamison made some clutch free throws in the closing minutes in Norman, Oklahoma, as Kansas (16-1 overall, 4-0 Big Eight) won its fifth straight.

Oklahoma (14-4, 2-3) closed to 92-90 on a 3-point play by Terry Evans with 44 seconds left.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Big East team, badly in need of a victory, will win.

This thinking has never been more correct than it was Saturday. A confused group of Redmen suddenly played at a level they had failed to reach earlier this season and thoroughly routed No. 6 Connecticut, 90-37, in Madison Square Garden.

The Redmen outplayed their opponents in every phase of the game.

St. John's outrebounded Connecticut, 54-31, and had 22 offensive rebounds. The Redmen's

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	28	15	.651
San Antonio	27	16	.625
Philadelphia	27	17	.612
Atlanta	21	24	.467
New Jersey	19	26	.420
Washington	14	31	.311
Orlando	11	33	.247

CENTRAL DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct
Chicago	27	15	.643
Cleveland	27	16	.625
Detroit	26	20	.565
Indiana	22	24	.478
Charlotte	12	32	.273

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
Utah	26	17	.605
Houston	24	19	.558
Denver	17	26	.395
Oakland	12	31	.280

PACIFIC DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct
Portland	20	13	.606
Golden State	19	14	.573
Phoenix	16	17	.485
L.A. Lakers	12	22	.353
Seattle	12	22	.353
Sacramento	11	24	.311

New Zealand Easily Beats Spain; Sweden Disqualified, Italy Wins

SAN DIEGO—New Zealand cruised past Spain 192 to win by 4 minutes, 16 seconds in race No. 6 of the America's Cup challenger selection trials.

New Zealand (5-1) took a 16-second lead over Spain (2-4) at the start of the race Saturday and led thereafter, completing the eight-leg, 20.03-mile (32.23-kilometer) course in 2 hours, 20 minutes, 2 seconds.

Italy, in its first America's Cup race against Sweden, sailed to an easy victory after the Swedes were disqualified for an improper start. Both boats were over the starting line early, but the Moro di Venezia properly retraced.

The Swedish boat, which had nine minutes to restart, never completely recrossed the line.

The day's racing was delayed for 55 minutes by light, shifting winds which finally settled into a 6-knot southwesterly breeze, building to a westerly 12 knots by the finish.

Neither of the Australian boats, Spirit of Australia or Challenge Australia, raced. They were withdrawn from competition last week so that major keel modifications could be started in preparation for the second round of the 13-round challenger trials. Round 2 begins Feb. 13.

First-round victories are worth one point each, while victories in the second round are worth four points each.

Nippon and Ville de Paris, the two boats scheduled to race against the Australian boats, needed only to sail around the course within the 4-hour, 12-minute time limit to receive points.

New Zealand, Italy and Japan remain in a three-way tie for first place with five points each. France has four points, Spirit of Australia three and Spain two. Sweden and Challenge Australia are scoreless.

Final first-round matchups Sunday had Il Moro di Venezia (5-1) against Ville de Paris (4-2) and Nippon (5-1) against (2-4).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALESE CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
NY Rangers	27	17	.613
Washington	26	17	.606
Pittsburgh	24	19	.558
New Jersey	20	23	.465
NY Islanders	18	24	.430
Philadelphia	16	26	.381

FAR WEST			
Team	W	L	Pct
LA Kings	27	15	.643
San Jose	26	16	.619
Edmonton	24	18	.571
Calgary	20	22	.476
San Jose	18	24	.430
Los Angeles	16	26	.381

EURO-AMERICAN ZONE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Paul Wessinger	27	15	.643
Adrian Panu	26	16	.619
Robert Babin	24	18	.571
Robert Babin	20	22	.476
Robert Babin	18	24	.430
Robert Babin	16	26	.381

AMERICAN ZONE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Markus Nordin	27	15	.643
Markus Nordin	26	16	.619
Markus Nordin	24	18	.571
Markus Nordin	20	22	.476
Markus Nordin	18	24	.430
Markus Nordin	16	26	.381

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct
Asolo	27	15	.643
Asolo	26	16	.619
Asolo	24	18	.571
Asolo	20	22	.476
Asolo	18	24	.430
Asolo	16	26	.381

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Denver	17	26	.395
Oakland	12	31	.280

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BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

MONDAY SPORTS

A Loss by Russia Is Lithuania's Gain

By Christine Brennan
WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
COURCHEVEL, France — With six days remaining before the start of the Winter Games, the International Olympic Committee on Sunday cleared up a problem for an ice dancing pair caused by the breakup of the Soviet Union.

The IOC announced that Povilas Vanagas of Lithuania and his Russian wife, Margarita Drobnikova, would compete for Lithuania, one of the Baltic states that gained independence from the Soviet Union last year. The pair finished in 15th place in the recent European championships.

The IOC's executive board, meeting at this Olympic site in the French Alps, moved to allow both athletes into the Games, said a board member, Vitali Smirnov of Russia.

"All our athletes will have Soviet passports until next year," Smirnov said. "It's not a real problem what kind of passports they have."

On another matter, the IOC announced the cities that so far have said they are interested in hosting the Summer Olympics in 2000. They are Berlin, the odds-on favorite; Beijing; Sydney; Brasilia; Milan; and Istanbul. Cities have until April 15 to submit their names; the IOC will pick the host city in 1993.

On Saturday, the IOC executive board gave provisional membership to the breakaway Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Slovenia, allowing athletes from those states to compete in the Games.

The executive board's action, which was expected, is likely to be followed by the general session's approval of full membership for the two republics this week.

It is uncertain how many athletes will represent the two republics in Albertville, but Michele Verdier, a spokeswoman for the IOC, said the delegations would be small.

"Yugoslavia still will send a team to the Olympics," she said.

In other action Saturday on the first day of meetings, the 11-member executive board reported that the Unified Team of Former Soviet Republics will include athletes from five republics: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. A vast majority of the team will be from Russia. The team will be known as EUN, the French acronym for unified national team.

As expected, the IOC decided that the unified team would march under the Olympic flag during the opening and closing ceremonies. That flag will be raised for unified team medal winners and the Olympic hymn will be played for gold medalists. The only recognition of individual republics will be in the form of small patches on the athletes' uniforms and public address announcements.

That is the arrangement for Albertville. Gradually, however, individual republics will assert themselves under an agreement reached a week ago between President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and Juan An-

tonio Samaranch, president of the IOC.

For the Summer Olympics in Barcelona, the flags and anthems of individual republics will be used at medal ceremonies, although the team is expected to remain basically intact. Ukraine could break off and join the Baltic states in fielding an independent Olympic team, but the others likely will stay together.

Next year, according to the agreement, republics that meet requirements will gain Olympic status in time for the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway.

Ticket Targets Exceeded
Olympic organizers said Sunday that they had sold 730,000 tickets, exceeding their target. Reuters reported from Albertville.

The organizing committee said tickets had sold out for 25 events, including the opening ceremonies on Saturday.

One-sixth of the tickets were sold outside of France.

Organizers had previously said they were aiming to sell 690,000 of the 800,000 tickets to meet their revenue target of \$26 million.

The organizers said remaining tickets for the games, the biggest in the history of the Winter Olympics, were available only to residents and tourists at the venues.

Events for which tickets could still be bought included men's and women's Alpine skiing, ski jumping, freestyle skiing and speed skiing.

Ticket prices for the Games range from \$11 for the Nordic combined event to \$270 for the opening ceremonies.

Strike Threats Diminish
A double threat to the opening ceremonies receded Sunday as efforts were made to resolve grievances of taxi drivers and dancers, Reuters reported.

Local taxi drivers blocked the main four-lane highway outside Albertville for 10 hours on Saturday and said they would cut off the city for the opening ceremonies unless they were allowed to take passengers to all Olympic venues.

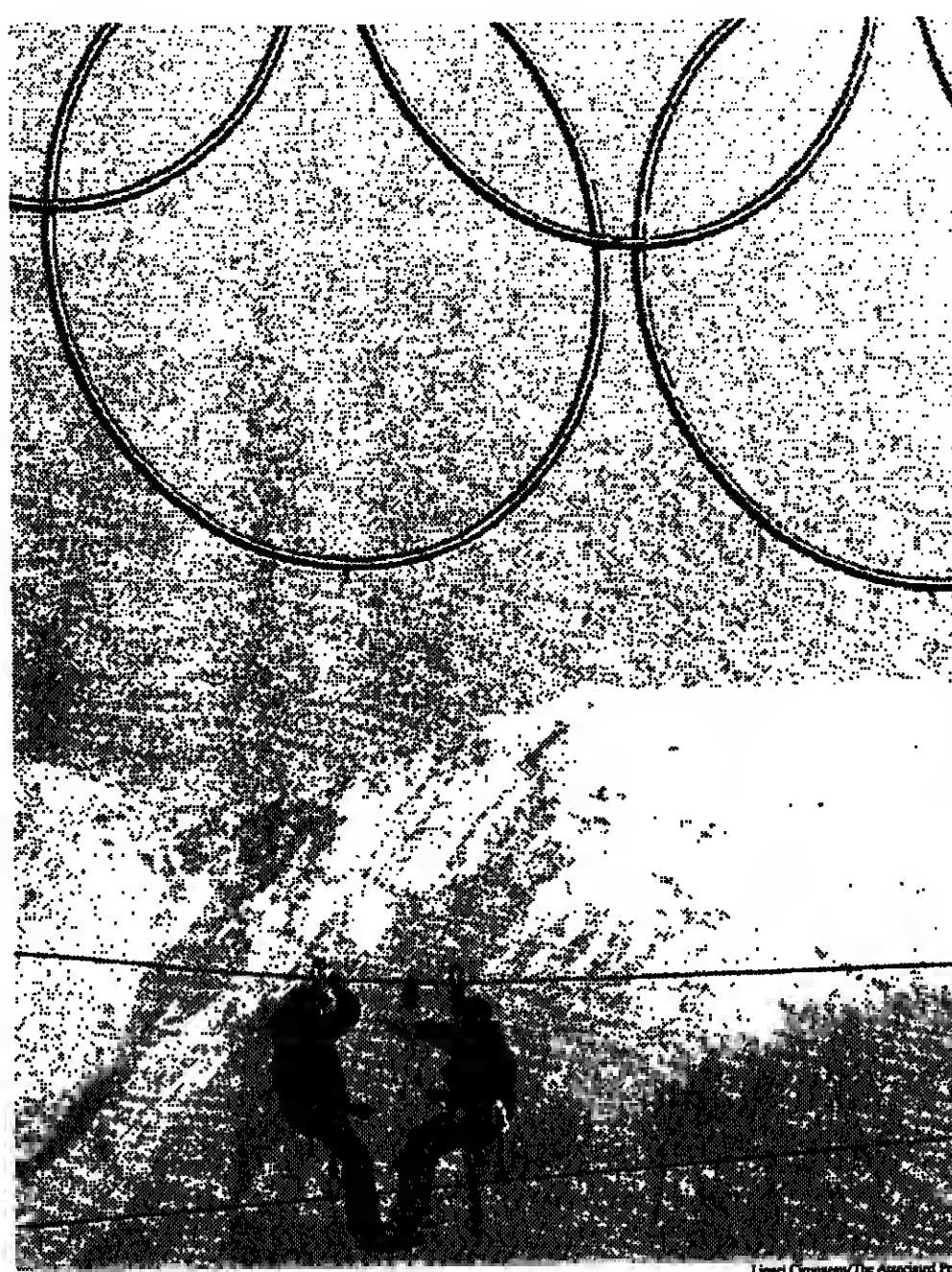
Dancers hired to perform at the opening and closing ceremonies complained the specter of disruption by boycotting a two-hour rehearsal on Saturday to protest against what they said were poor housing conditions.

On Sunday, a senior police officer said the government prefect for the Savoie region, Jacques Lambert, had agreed to meet the taxi drivers' leaders early next week to hear their demands.

The taxi drivers were angry because of regulations established by regional authorities prohibiting the drivers from taking clients throughout the region.

Under current rules, aimed at reducing traffic, taxis registered in one zone cannot enter another zone.

The dancers' employer, Telem Image, said their dispute, too, was on the way to a resolution.



Workers putting the final touches on the Olympic Stadium had an unimpeded view of Albertville.

Germany, Minus Becker, Is Humbled by Brazil

The Associated Press
Brazil scored a stunning Davis Cup victory over Germany, the 1989 champion, as Jaime Oncins beat Markus Zöcke, 1-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3), 2-6, 7-5, on Sunday in Rio de Janeiro.

In Vancouver, British Columbia, Stefan Edberg brought Sweden back from the brink of elimination against Canada, beating Grant Connell 6-2, 6-2, 7-6 (7-2) and forcing a decisive fifth match.

Zöcke, who had a match point in the fifth set, was a replacement for Boris Becker, who withdrew because of intestinal problems and exhaustion following grueling matches Friday and Saturday.

The victory in the 5½-hour match gave Brazil an insurmountable 3-1 lead. The final singles match was canceled.

In the only other match decided Sunday, Italy beat Spain, 4-1. In matches previously decided, Czechoslovakia completed a 5-0 sweep of Belgium; Switzerland beat the Netherlands, 4-1; France beat Britain, 5-0; Australia beat Yugoslavia, 5-0; and the United States had an insurmountable 3-0 lead over Argentina.

Zöcke at first dominated Oncins, ranked 79th in the world, breaking in the fourth and sixth games. But Oncins regained his composure, finally broke in the 10th game of the second set, then took a quick lead in the third-set tiebreaker.

Oncins broke Zöcke's serve in the third game of the fourth set, but Zöcke broke back and won the next four games to force a fifth set.

Oncins broke in the first game of the final set on an overhead lob and won the second game with a

sparkling forehand as Zöcke charged the net. The German broke back and had a match point in game nine, but Oncins surprised him with a blistering backhand to break.

The Brazilian broke Oncins again for a 6-5 lead and rallied from 0-30 to hold serve in the next game, closing out the match with a backhand tap at the net.

Canada 2, Sweden 2: Daniel Nestor, a 19-year-old from Toronto, was to play No. 15 Magnus Gustafsson late Sunday in the decisive fifth match. Nestor upset Edberg, the world's top-ranked player, in five sets Friday night.

Edberg held serve throughout Sunday's match, although Connell had a set point in the third set, his only break point of the day.

On Saturday, Edberg and Anders Jarryd defeated Connell and Glenn Michibata, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, to oust Canada's lead to 2-1.

Italy 4, Spain 1: In Bolzano, Italy, Omar Camporese beat No. 8 Emilio Sanchez, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4, in the first match Sunday to clinch Italy's upset of Spain.

Camporese beat Sergio Brugnera on Friday and teamed with Diego Nargiso to beat Sanchez and Sergio Casal on Saturday.

In the final match, Cristiano Caratti beat Brugnera, 6-4, 6-7 (8-10), 6-1.

Czechoslovakia 5, Belgium 0: Petr Korda beat Bart Wuyts, 6-4, 7-5, and Karel Novacek beat Eduardo Masso, 6-4, 6-2 to complete the sweep in Prague.

France 5, Britain 0: In Bayonne, France, Henri Leconte beat Mark Peckey, 6-1, 6-2, and Guy Forget beat Jeremy Bates, 6-2, 6-4, to complete the sweep by the defending

champions. In the quarterfinals, they will play Switzerland.

Switzerland 4, Netherlands 1: In The Hague, Jakob Hasek beat Jacco Eltingh, 6-2, 6-4, and Paul Haarhuis dispatched Marc Rosset, 6-4, 6-3, in Switzerland's easy victory.

Australia 5, Yugoslavia 0: In Nicosia, Wally Masur beat Nebojsa Djordjevic 6-3, 6-0 and Richard Fromberg beat Srđjan Muskatirovic 6-0, 6-3. The matches were moved in Cyprus because of the civil war in Yugoslavia.

United States 3, Argentina 0: In Kohala Coast, Hawaii, John McEnroe and Rick Leach awoke from a first-set stupor and dominated Javier Frana and Christian Minussi, 6-7 (0-7), 6-2, 6-2, 6-1, on Saturday to advance the United States to the quarterfinals.

McEnroe and Leach, playing as a doubles team for the first time, took control after losing seven consecutive points in the first-set tiebreaker.

In other matches: In Manila, Roland So beat Yasu-fumi Yamamoto, 6-4, 1-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, in the final match as the Philippines beat Japan, 3-2, and advanced to a home match with Indonesia in Asia-Oceania Zone Group One.

In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia completed a 4-1 victory over Jordan. Malaysia will play the winner of the Thailand-Singapore match in Asia-Oceania Zone Group 2.

Kenya lost the final two singles against Romania in European-African Zone 2 after clinching Saturday in Nairobi. Kenya will play Denmark in the second round in May.

Norway's Marksten Wins Giant Slalom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ST. GERVAIS, France — Didrik Marksten of Norway overtook the first-run leader, Alberto Tomba of Italy, to win Sunday's final World Cup giant slalom before the Winter Olympics begin.

Marksten, 20, got the first victory of his career by posting the fastest time for the second run for an aggregate of 2 minutes, 43.32 seconds.

Tomba, who complained of flat light on the second run, finished second in 2:43.59.

Markus Wasmeier of Germany took third in 2:44.02 on the L'Espérance du Mont-Joly course.

Ole-Kristian Furuseth of Norway finished fourth, followed by Hans Pieren of Switzerland and Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg.

"I never dreamed that I could beat Tomba," Marksten said. "In the second run, I tried to block everything out. I just skied like hell."

On Saturday, Paul Accola of Switzerland won the super-G race at nearby Megève. Accola was timed in 1 minute, 28.85 seconds over the 2.08 kilometer (1.25-mile) course to lead a Swiss sweep of the top three places.

Marco Hangl was second in 1:29.09, just ahead of Franz Heinzer, a downhill specialist, in 1:29.18.

Accola maintained his lead on Tomba in the World Cup overall standings despite failing to finish the second leg of the giant slalom Sunday.

Accola has a total of 1,370 points, 230 more than Tomba as the World Cup breaks for the Olympics, which open Saturday.

Maierhofer Finally Wins
Monika Maierhofer of Austria, a runner-up eight times before, finally won a World Cup slalom on Sunday, The Associated Press reported from Grindelwald, Switzerland.

Maierhofer, 25, who had finished second in eight slaloms since 1987, won the last women's race before the Olympics with a combined time of 1 minute, 13.99 seconds for the two runs. She finished nearly half a second ahead of Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden. Annelise Coberger of New Zealand was third in 1:14.48.

Julie Parisien of the United States was fifth on the first run, but missed a gate on the second run. Parisien was skiing in her first race since breaking her left wrist and losing four teeth in two accidents two weeks ago. She skied with a cast on her wrist.

On Saturday, Sabine Gimpfer of Austria won the downhill by 1.27 seconds over Miriam Vogt of Germany.

It was a huge margin for an event often decided by hundredths of seconds.

Gimpfer, who finished second in a downhill three weeks ago in Schruns, Austria, completed the 3.13-kilometer Tschoggen course in 1 minute, 49.72 seconds.

Vogt finished in 1:50.59, while Chantal Bommersheim of Switzerland was third in 1:51.14. Regina Häusl was fourth and Petra Kronberger, the reigning world champion, was fifth.

Kerrin Lee-Gartner of Canada finished sixth, the third time she has finished in the top six in a World Cup downhill this season.

England Mauls Ireland En Route to Paris



Taxi drivers upset about restrictions on where they can take passengers during the Games blocked a highway near Albertville.

Resters
LONDON — The players on England's rugby team awoke Sunday following their exhilarating 38-9 demolition of Ireland to find themselves hailed as the best team to ever represent the country.

Critics, supporters and opponents were lining up to salute the multitalented side after the six-try exhibition Saturday which, in terms of style, equaled anything England has achieved before in the Five Nations championship.

Only France, which escaped with a 12-9 victory in Cardiff, seems capable of keeping the English from a second consecutive Grand Slam, a sweep of the tournament. No team has managed consecutive Grand Slams since 1924.

The two teams meet in Paris on Feb. 15, but those at Twickenham for the demolition of the Irish were confident England will get its third victory over France in 11 months.

"I thought they were one of the best England sides I have ever seen," said the Irish coach, Ciaran Fitzgerald. "They are the best team in the championship and definitely have the potential to win the Grand Slam again."

From the moment Jonathan Webb opened the scoring with a try within a minute of the kickoff, England finally lived up to the offensive promise it had delivered on only rarely in recent years.

Captain Will Carling and Jeremy Guscott made the opposing centers, Brendan Mullin and Dave Curtis, who are not the worst in the world, look like men treading in treacle as they carved tempting gaps for Webb and the two wingers.

Fullback Webb collected 22 points, matching the championship record for an Englishman that was set by Dan Lambert against France 81 years ago.

Carling, whose team had a 24-9 lead at halftime, said he thought England could still improve, but added that the match had been "one of the most tiring I've ever played in."

Perhaps, he said, joking, "we will have to go back to the kicking game."

It was England's highest score against any of the four other nations, but the statistics showed that the Irish at least held their own in the scrums and lineouts, where Neil Francis had a great game.

In Cardiff, the new-look French team brought the Welsh revival to an abrupt halt but nearly threw away the match in the second half.

When wing Philippe Saint-Amr finished off a splendid seven-man move after 32 minutes and Jean-Baptiste Lafond claimed the easy conversion, the French appeared ready to overrun bedraggled Wales.

Sebastian Viars, a 20-year-old making his debut, had put France on the scoreboard four minutes into the match on a 35-yard penalty kick.

And when fly-half Alain Penaud, another new player, scored on a drop kick five minutes after the try, no one seemed to be missing Scrymgeour, who retired as captain after the World Cup.

Bul Wales, who had dominated the lineouts, began putting the French under sustained pressure and the forwards lost their tempers.

Lock Jean-Marie Castien, after a flare-up, got a tongue-lashing from the Irish referee, Owen Doyle.

Then another punch thrown by Castien gave Wales a chance to get back into the game. Neil Jenkins' third penalty kick made it 12-9 in the 66th minute and set the stage for a stormy finish.

Bonds' Pact: \$4.7 Million

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Barry Bonds, who suffered bitter salary arbitration losses the last two years, has sutured the arbitrator and reached agreement with the Pittsburgh Pirates on a one-year contract worth \$4.7 million.

That is the highest one-season salary in baseball history and matches Jose Canseco's average annual salary as the seventh highest.

Bonds, who can become a free agent after the 1992 season, became the first player to get a contract provision giving him a hotel suite on the road, in San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The 27-year-old outfielder will receive \$150,000 up front and \$4.55 million during the season.

Last year, Bonds failed to win his bid for \$3.25 million, earning instead the Pirates' figure of \$2.3 million. In 1990, he had a salary of \$850,000 after trying unsuccessfully for \$1.6 million.

In other settlements of arbitration-bound cases, Kevin Seitzer accepted \$1.63 million from Kansas City, Tim Crews \$1.18 million from Los Angeles, Norm Charlton \$1.1 million from Cincinnati, Jeff Blauer \$925,000 from Atlanta, Rickey Jordan \$660,000 from Philadelphia and John Marzano \$350,000 from Boston.

SIDELINES

Nissan Sets Record in Daytona Race

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida (AP) — An all-Japanese Nissan R91 prototype car in a virtually flawless race on the way to an overpowering second victory Sunday in the Rolex 24 at Daytona International Speedway.

The LeMans-style Nissan, driven by Masahiro Haseami, Kazuyoshi Hoshino and Toshio Suzuki, easily overcame fuel tank and engine restrictions imposed on the handful of European Group C entries by the International Motor Sports Association to beat the second-place Jaguar XJR-12 by nine laps on the 3.56-mile (5.73-kilometer) circuit.

The winning car, giving Nissan its first international 24-hour victory in its first try in America's most prestigious road race, covered 762 laps — 2,712.72 miles — and averaged 112.897 mph. The previous record for the IMSA Camel GT season-opener on the current course was 761 laps, 2,709.16 miles and an average of 112.857 mph, set in 1990 by a Jaguar prototype.

Palmer Wins Golf Opener in Bangkok

BANGKOK (AP) — Unheralded Ian Palmer of South Africa won the Johnnie Walker Golf Classic on Sunday by shooting a final round, 4-under-par 68 to win the first tournament of the 1992 European golf tour, and the first played in an Asian country.

A stroke back was Germany's Bernhard Langer, Northern Ireland's Ronan Rafferty and Brett Gonyea of Australia. Langer was just short on an uphill six-foot (1.8-meter) putt on the final hole that could have tied Palmer and forced a sudden-death playoff.

Palmer and former a sudden-death playoff in near-ideal conditions to take a two-stroke lead over Jeff Stuman in Sunday's final 18 holes of the Pebble Beach National Pro-Am.

For the Record

The Arab League decided Sunday in Rabat to continue its ban on Iraq's participation in sporting events held by the 22-member organization. (UPI)

Eric Cantona, French international soccer player, has signed to play with English first division leader Leeds United. (UPI)

Stere Emtman, the University of Washington All American defensive tackle, announced he will pass up his senior year of college football and enter the NFL draft. (UPI)

World 400 Record Set by Everett

STUTTGART — Danny Everett set a world indoor record of 45.02 seconds for 400 meters at an international track meet Sunday.

He cut three-hundredths of a second off the four-year-old record of 45.05 held by Germany's Thomas Schönlebe.

Everett had bettered Schönlebe's time in Stuttgart two years ago, but his record was not recognized because of a lane violation.

Grigory Korniev of Russia set a world five-kilometer walk record of 18 minutes, 23.10 seconds in Moscow at the Commonwealth of Independent States' winter indoor championships. The previous mark, 18:23.55, was set by Mikhail Schennikov of the Soviet Union last year when he won the world indoor title in Seville. (AP, AFP)

Five Nations Standings

Table with 5 columns: Team, W, D, L. Rows: England (2, 0, 0), France (1, 0, 1), Wales (0, 0, 1), Scotland (0, 0, 1), Ireland (0, 0, 2).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Wales — Penalties: Neil Jenkins (47, 59, 44 minutes), France — Try: Philippe Saint-Amr (22 minutes); conversions: Jean-Baptiste Lafond (32); drop goal: Alain Penaud (27); penalty: Sebastian Viars (4).

England — Tries: Jonathan Webb (1, 78 minutes), Dewi Morris (32), Jeremy Guscott (34), Rory Underwood (55), Simon Halliday (67); conversions: Webb (3, 33, 37, 78); penalties: Webb (13, 40), Ireland — Try: Róisín Keays (10 minutes); conversion: Keays (10); penalty: Keays (32).

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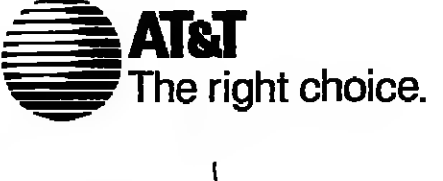
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Dresden and the Technicolor Art Museum

By David Galloway

DRESDEN — More than any other city in former East Germany, the capital of Saxony maintains a conspicuous cosmopolitan flair and a sense of urban identity that a reunited Berlin can only envy.

Above all, Dresden sees itself as a European cultural capital with few peers. That image is largely an inheritance from Frederick Augustus I, elector of the Holy Roman Empire and king of Poland, who three centuries ago began to shape a superb Baroque ensemble here to house his court.

Furious debate rages over Frank Stella's proposed art complex.

erick Augustus I, elector of the Holy Roman Empire and king of Poland, who three centuries ago began to shape a superb Baroque ensemble here to house his court.

Frederick Augustus also collected works of art to proclaim his status — a passion that would make his monarchy the most debt-ridden in Europe. Frederick Augustus II carried on the family tradition, employing all the kingdom's diplomatic and mercantile resources.

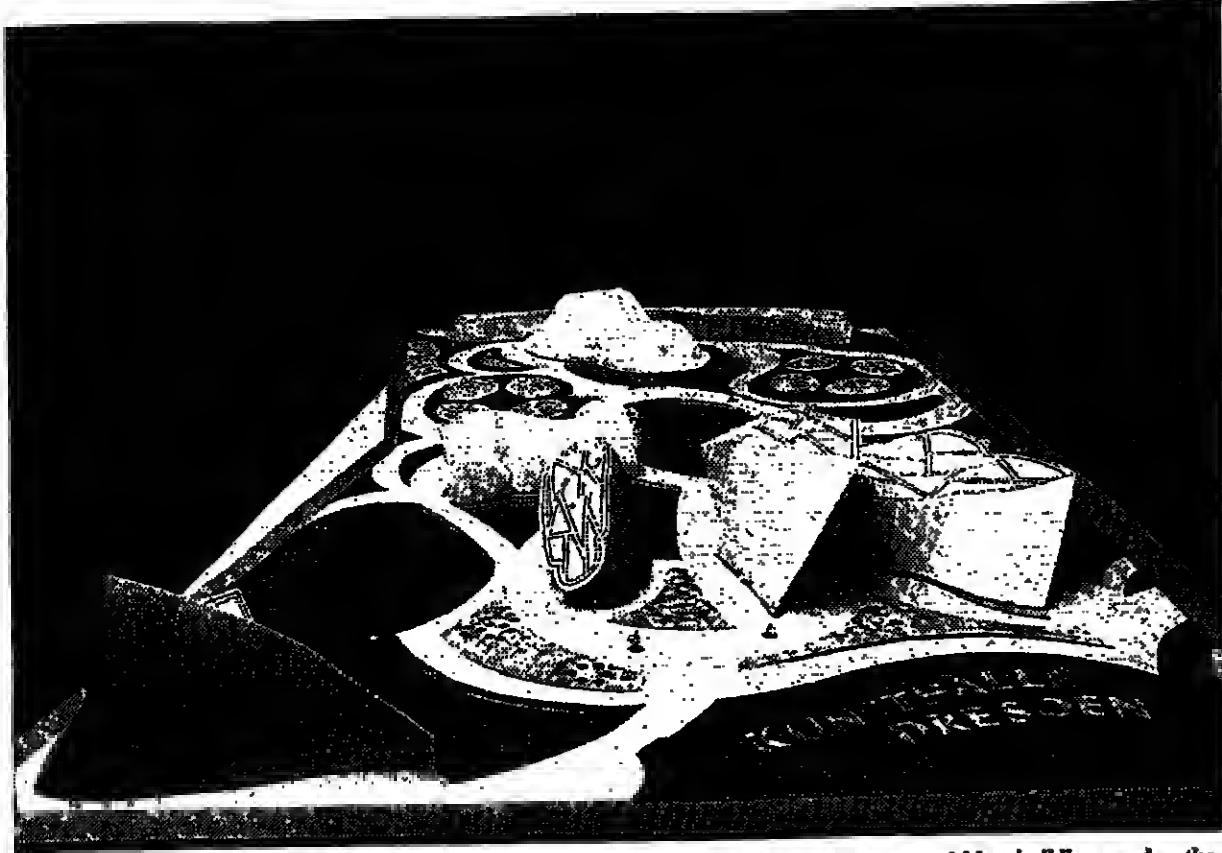
He acquired entire collections of works by Titian, Rubens, Velázquez and Correggio, and he paid the unheard-of sum of 20,000 ducats for Raphael's "Sistine Madonna" — one of the most reproduced paintings in the world.

Of those incomparable treasures, only a small but stunning fraction are now on view at the Albertinum. The permanent galleries in the Zwinger, one of Europe's most lavish Baroque complexes, are currently undergoing restoration. A single palace, housing a superb collection of porcelain, is now open to the public. Even when all the facilities are restored, they will not suffice to house the city's collections, including sculptures not displayed for half a century.

Understandably, restoration and conservation are top priorities here, but there are those who see the city will in the process, be swallowed up by its Baroque past. They stress Dresden's position as a gateway to Eastern Europe, as a clearing house for new ideas, a city with a future and not merely a museum past.

Such intrinsic conflicts have recently been polarized by plans to build a Kunstshalle, an exhibition hall for contemporary art, on the site of a former orangery a short distance from the Zwinger.

The hotly debated proposal began with an altruistic impulse on the part of a Cologne businessman, Rolf Hoffmann, and his wife, Erica, who "simply wanted to help" with the process of cultural reunit-



Model of the planned Kunstshalle, a rainbow salad of bright orange, yellow, red, green and blue buildings and paths.

caion. Dresden, which they had never previously visited, seemed the ideal location for such an initiative.

The Hoffmanns' original intention was to acquire and renovate an existing building to house loans from their own extensive collection of contemporary art. When no suitable property could be found, they were drawn to the derelict Heringsgraben, where only a fragment of a former orangery survived the Allied fire-bombings of 1945.

Hoping to set a "clear signal for the future," the Hoffmanns commissioned the American artist Frank Stella to design a cluster of low-profile buildings for the site. Though the artist had never tackled such an assignment before, his work had grown increasingly three-dimensional. For Rolf Hoffmann, great architecture always makes a sculptural statement, and Stella seemed an ideal if improbable master-builder.

The artist presented his concept last September in the form of a brightly painted model that delighted many viewers and outraged the rest. Pavilions, paths, waterways and a new orangery echo the inter-

locking curves of Stella's earlier geometric paintings, saved for the domes of a halved orangery that crown the proposed orangery.

It is a sprightly, bold, innovative scheme that echoes the Baroque playfulness of the Zwinger, which was built — first in wood, then in stone — to accommodate courtly festivities. Like Stella's design, the buildings were originally painted in vivid colors.

Computer-generated studies have established the relative simplicity with which Stella's eccentric forms can be erected, and the roof panels of Teflon-coated fabric will indeed survive the most hostile weather. By day, they will admit a soft, diffused light and by night serve as reflectors for indirect lighting. Reactions to the design, on the other hand, have tended to generate more heat than light. "We've just gotten rid of the Russians," some argue. "What do we need with the Americans?"

Though Stella's plans have been approved by all the relevant municipal committees and bureaucracies, local opposition to his "Pop Art leftovers" has become increasingly vocal. Self-styled purists insist that the former orangery be recon-

structed, ignoring that from the start it was an anachronism, erected in 1841 in ersatz-Baroque style.

There is also a conservation lobby that bizarrely favors "re-creating" a Renaissance garden that never existed on the site. Others plead for a concert hall, whose plans suggest the triumph of post-modern mediocrity.

Rolf Hoffmann is unwilling to consider compromise. "We need a figure like Stella to attract collectors," he insists, and those in turn would contribute to a pool of works from which individual exhibitions can be composed.

Hoffmann guarantees financing, organization and management of the project: rental spaces within the complex would cover operating expenses. Situated just outside Dresden's historic center but on an axis with the palace, the Semper Opera and the Zwinger, the proposed Kunstshalle could plainly do much to resurrect the innovative drive with which Frederick Augustus shaped his cultural capital.

David Galloway is an art critic and freelance curator based in Wuppertal, Germany.

LANGUAGE

Seize the Hour or Day or Something

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — As Richard Nixon, in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, lifted a glass 20 years ago to toast the beginning of a new relationship between the United States and China, he quoted from a poem by Mao Zedong: "So many deeds cry out to be done / Always urgently. / The world rolls on. / Time passes. / Seize the day. Seize the hour."

When it came to titling his new book, however, about the United States' challenges in a "one-superpower world," the former president seized neither the day nor the hour. The title: "Seize the Moment." That was no spur-of-the-moment decision; Nixon wanted to instill an even greater sense of urgency, or to express the essence of the idea without slavishly following the cliché.

Others are willing to stick with the old form. In the final scene of Steven Spielberg's new movie, "Hook," a sequel to "Peter Pan," the rejuvenated old man named Tootles, after a liberal sprinkling of Tinker Bell's fairy dust, flies out the window and soars over London shouting, "Seize the day!"

Robin Williams, who plays the grown-up Peter, starred in an 1986 film based on a 1956 novella by Saul Bellow. Its title: "Seize the Day."

The historian David McCullough, in his new book, "Brave Companions," makes the same choice as Nixon. He relates an anecdote about the painter John Singer Sargent, who had been hanging around the White House hoping to talk Theodore Roosevelt into posing for a portrait. The two men met unexpectedly as the president was descending the stairs, and the artist asked when would be a convenient time to pose. Said Roosevelt, in his typically decisive way: "Now!" McCullough writes: "So there he is in the painting, standing at the foot of the stairs, his hand on the newel post. . . . Moments come and go, the president was telling the painter. Here is the time, seize it, do your best."

As should be apparent, moment-seizing is in, even more than day-seizing; hour-seizing seems to be missing in time. The phrase's origin, presuming there to be no earlier usage in Chinese literature, is in the Latin *carpe diem*. The verb *carpe* means "to pluck, grab, seize," from the Greek *karpas*, "fruit," it's what you do to ripe fruit on the vine. There may be a connection between *carpere* and the verb to *carp*, of Scandinavian origin, "to pick on, find fault with," as in "those carping liberal Democrats" in Bush's what-recession rhetoric. The noun *diem* is "day," as everyone who puts in for *per diem* knows.

Carpe diem is a phrase that has changed its meaning radically. When Horace wrote his odes, *carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero* meant "seize the day, put no trust in tomorrow." Lord Byron, a swinging Romantic poet, wrote in an 1817 letter: "I never anticipate — *carpe diem* — the past at least is one's own, which is one reason for making sure of the present."

That live-for-today meaning was expressed in the 1867 novel "Under Two Flags" by "Ouida," the pseudonym of the English novelist Louise de La Ramée, writing of "the reckless life of Algeria" with its "gay, careless *carpe diem* camp-philosophy." The Daily News of London grouped in 1901: "The *Carpe diem* philosophy is not the philosophy of happy people." Its synonymic expression is "Eat, drink and be merry," the advice of the worldly author of Ecclesiastes (8:15), to which the prophet Isaiah added a

fatalistic note: "Let us eat and drink; for tomorrow we shall die."

The amalgam of hedonism and existential resignation, of the pursuit of pleasure and the anguish of transience — the only-comes-this-way-once ambience of beer commercials — is the opposite of the phrase's meaning today. Now we think of riding the tide in the affairs of men, which Shakespeare said could lead on to fortune; to change metaphors, *seize the day* has come to mean "strike while the iron is hot." No longer is *carpe diem* the what-the-hell attitude of the dwellers in the present; it has become the battle cry of the glib opportunist with an eye on the future.

I had to handle this topic today. You know what attitude drove me to it.

The Supreme Court struck down New York State's "Son of Sam" law, which would have denied profits to perpetrators from writings about their crimes; as a

Carpe diem has become the battle cry of the opportunist with an eye on the future.

First Amendment freak, I read with fascination the text of Simon & Schuster v. New York State Crime Victims Board.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing the court's opinion, quoted Henry Hill, a gangster now in the Federal Witness Protection Program and the subject of Nicholas Pileggi's 1985 book, "Wiseguy: Life in a Mafia Family."

Although Hill admitted pulling off the largest cash robbery in U.S. history, the 1978 theft of \$5.3 million from Lufthansa Airlines, Justice O'Connor wrote, "Most of Hill's crimes were more banalistic."

That word was new to me (and to Robert D. Sack of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, who called the case to my attention). *Banalistic* is defined in Merriam-Webster's Ninth New Collegiate as "concerned with earning a living." It is rooted in the Greek *bananos*, "artisan," a word that then had a pejorative connotation: working with the hands was considered a grubby thing to do by the types who strolled about in sheels.

The adjective *banalistic* now has two senses: one is "banal, spiritless, having no character or zip"; the other is "mechanistic, mired in routine, lacking in creativity." The Oxford English Dictionary's Supplement notes that the word is no longer rare, evidence of a pickup in usage, but adds no new definition to its original "merely mechanical."

What did Justice O'Connor mean? I shot her a postcard: "Was your meaning banal or mechanical? Have you used *banalistic* before?"

"I intended it to mean 'mundane,'" she replies. "I have not used the word previously in an opinion, but once in a while it is satisfying to include a word that is not overused."

Mundane has two senses: "prosaic, commonplace, workaday," as the context of Justice O'Connor's opinion suggests, and the less common "materialistic, temporal" as opposed to "spiritual." I would dreamily go into the etymology of *mundane*, but that would be banalistic.

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Classified Valentine Message Contest

Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative.

This inspired us to have some fun with our readers by launching a contest for the most original classified Valentine. Here's how it works:

Print your classified message on the form below - minimum 3 lines - and mail it to your nearest IHT office together with your remittance or your credit card reference. Your ad will run on Valentine's day (Friday, February 14th) and that evening your friend will meet to select the winners. The results will be published in the IHT's edition of Friday, February 21st.

So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in your entry today.

Prizes: \$600 cash (First Prize), \$300 cash (Second Prize), \$120 cash (Third Prize)

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